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Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1860.

Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HANNIBAL HAMLIN
OF MAINE.

Presidential Electors.
AT LARGE,
LEONARD SWETT, of McLean,
JOHN M. PALMER, of Macoupin.
DISTRICTS.
1. ALLEN C. FULLER, of Boone.
2. WM. B. PLATO, of Kane.
3. LAWRENCE WELDON, of DeWitt.
4. WM. P. KELLOGG, of Fulton.
5. JAMES STARK, of Hancock.
6. JAMES C. CONKLING, of Sangamon.
7. H. P. H. BROMWELL, of Coles.
8. THOMAS G. ALLEN, of Randolph.
9. JOHN OLNEY, of Gallatin.

FOR GOVERNOR, **RICHARD YATES, of Morgan.**
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR, **FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, of Du Page.**
FOR AUDITOR, **JESSE K. DUBOIS, of Lawrence.**
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, **OZIAS M. HATCH, of Pike.**
FOR TREASURER, **WILLIAM BUTLER, of Sangamon.**
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, **NEWTON BATEMAN, of Morgan.**

FOR CONVENTION.

FOR CONGRESS,
Ist District........ E. B. WASHBURNE.
IId " .... ISAAC N. ARNOLD.
IIId " .... OWEN LOVEJOY.
IVth " .... WILLIAM KELLOGG.
Vth " .... BEN. M. PRENTISS.
VIth " .... HENRY CASE.
VIIth " .... J. T. CUNNINGHAM.
VIIIth " .... JOSEPH GILLESPIE.
IXth " .... DAVID T. LINIGAR.

FOR STATE SENATOR.
WILLIAM B. OGDEN.
REPRESENTATIVES IN THE LEGISLATURE.
56th District { J. Y. SCAMMON, WILLIAM H. BROWN.
57th District { HOMER WILMARTH, S. M. WILSON.
Clerk of the Circuit Court........ WM. L. CHURCH.
States Attorney........ CARLOS HAVEN.
Sheriff........ A. C. HESSING.
Coroner........ WILLIAM JAMES.

Town Officers.
SOUTH CHICAGO.
Collector........ W. H. Murray.
Assessor........ F. Harding.
Supervisor........ F. Tuttle.
Assistant Supervisor........ F. D. Owen.
Town Clerk........ Joseph Pollak.
Commissioners of Highways........ C. F. Baggs, D. C. Hawley, L. W. Stone.
Overseers of Highways........ W. P. Comstock, W. H. Stevens.
NORTH CHICAGO.
Collector........ F. Becker.
Assessor........ C. J. Wilder.
Supervisor........ Ira W. Buell.
Assistant Supervisor........ T. Freiser.
Town Clerk........ Theodore Frese.
Assistant Supervisor........ Albert Borchardt.
For Constable........ Charles Tunnicliff.
WEST CHICAGO.
Collector........ B. H. Bruns.
Assessor........ Roswell Scott.
Supervisor........ A. G. Throop.
Assistant Supervisor........ A. B. Johnson.
Town Clerk........ E. L. O'Hara.
Commissioners of Highways........ August Steinhaus, D. C. Furguson, Anson Piper.
Overseers of Highways........ George Freipool, John Lobstein.

WARD SUPERVISORS.

Wards.		Wards.	
1	Aaron Gibbs.	6	E. Smalley.
2	Isaac Speer.	7	Carl Erler.
3	V. E. Rusco.	8	H. Lamparter.
4	John Boorman.	9	A. H. Burley.
5	Charles Ippel.	10	H. Niemeyer.

FINAL RALLY.

PREPARATIONS FOR A GLORIOUS VICTORY.

COME UP AND HELP!

On Monday evening, the last Grand Rally for victory will be made at the Wigwam. There will be

ROUSING SPEECHES,
CHEERING SONGS,
JOYFUL NEWS FROM ABROAD,
ASSURANCES OF A GLORIOUS TRIUMPH, AND
A GOOD TIME GENERALLY!

The entire Republican population of the city are cordially invited to attend and make the meeting the most memorable gathering of the campaign.

The Wide Awakes and Lincoln Rangers will be there. Frank and Julius Lumbard and a good chorus will be there. Good speakers, limited to fifteen minutes each, will be there. The ladies will be there; and there will be breathed the spirit which will carry our forces through the Tuesday's struggle to a victory that will never be forgotten.

Turn out, Republicans, and take the roof of the Wigwam by your shouts!

ANONYMOUS LIBELLERS.

It is a marked feature of the campaign in Cook county that the Sham Democracy have been compelled, for very shame, to hide their scandalous and wicked charges against our candidates, in an anonymous sheet to which no man dare put his name as editor or publisher. It is scattered broadcast over the town, and to give it a show of respectability, the Republican National and State Tickets are paraded therein, and every second article is so worded as to appear to have come from a Republican source.

We hope that no Republican who is animated by ordinary party pride and self-respect, will permit his indignation in view of this outrage, perpetrated by men who prudently keep themselves concealed from public gaze, to get the better of his discretion; but that he will speak at the polls in a way that cannot be mistaken, and, by HIS VOTE FOR THE WHOLE TICKET, rebuke the cowardly partisan malignity which skulks behind a privy to throw rotten eggs at decent men who pass by on the high road.

We had supposed that Sham Democracy would dare any thing in its partisan papers; but in this fight over the county ticket they have got down lower than their most mendacious sheets have heretofore dared to go. When a charge is so notoriously false and so grossly libellous that they dare not print it in the Times, it need not excite the apprehension of any decent man against whom it is aimed.

If the Democratic Campaign Committee will only be industrious in circulating their anonymous sheet, that the Republicans and [illegible]-minded Democrats may all see the [illegible] of warfare to which they have [illegible], we may reasonably expect that [illegible] and Hesing at whom most of the [illegible] are leveled, will be elected by majorities that have never been equalled [illegible]. Our people are not so [illegible] to decency that they will stand quietly [illegible] see reputable men overborne by a [illegible] of falsehoods which no one dares [illegible]. Democrats, that game won't win!

GET NATURALIZED.

[illegible] are possibly in the city still one [illegible] of foreign birth who are entitled to their second papers, but have neglected to take them out. The Committee [illegible] sits all of Monday at the [illegible]. They will be glad to assist any [illegible] who declared his intentions [illegible], in perfecting his citizenship, [illegible] who are entitled to their second [illegible] forward and prepare them[illegible] for HONEST OLD ABE, and [illegible] ticket.

[illegible] county will roll up a larger [illegible] than it has ever before [illegible]

MEET THE ISSUE NOW.

The opponents of Mr. Lincoln have abandoned every argument, save the mean and insolent threat of disunion. On this they base their last desperate hope of success. They are trying to scare from the conscientious discharge of their duty enough men to change the result. It is now too late to alter this aspect of the contest. Let Mr. Lincoln be defeated, and nothing would ever unsettle the conviction of the cotton planters that their bullying was the cause. Four years hence they would be far more overbearing than now. They would be more powerful, and would have less hesitancy in pushing things to extremity. Thousands of patriotic Southern men, advocates of free labor, thoroughly versed in the principles of Republicanism, and now standing ready to tread out the first spark of overt treason, would turn away from us in sorrow and shame, humiliated and disheartened by our poltroonry, want of foresight, and palpable lack of courage and sincerity. If the cotton-growers do actually believe that our purpose is to subvert the Constitution in order to bring evil upon them, any backing down on our part would but confirm their worst suspicions. Thereafter they would look upon the free States with contemptuous distrust. We owe it to these men, and to ourselves, to undeceive them, and to vindicate the glorious principles of Republicanism by practically incorporating them into the policy of the Federal Government. But the effects of our faltering would be disastrous to both sides. The political madmen of the cotton States, reveling in the pride and insolence of undeserved power, would demand the surrender of rights which only ages of oppression can reduce men to the point of giving up. We should have before us the alternative of yielding at discretion, or of recovering by force what we may now preserve by firmness.

END OF THEIR LABOR.

The bitter and unceasing attacks made upon the Republican candidate for Sheriff have had this effect—to bring out the fact that he is the possessor of those sterling qualities, integrity, firmness, decision, business tact and exactness, which a Sheriff requires. Not one of the charges urged against him have stuck. But they have proved that he was a man of character and standing in Cincinnati, whence, many years ago, he came to Chicago; that he has not forfeited that reputation here; that he has the confidence of a large body of merchants and others here for whom, as Deputy Sheriff, he has done business; that he has the entire esteem of the present Sheriff, who knows him best; that his nomination is peculiarly acceptable to our German friends; that he has been an earnest, active working Republican from the organization of the party down to this moment; and that he will be elected by a rousing majority. This is what the attacks on Hesing have proved. Republicans of Cook County, it is due to him, to you and to the integrity of the party, that his majority is not less than that of Old Abe himself.

THE GREAT WORK.

On Tuesday this abused and outraged Republic throws off forever the pro-slavery yoke, and starts out on a new and glorious career. Republicans, arrange your business on Monday, so that at the polls you may take part in the act of emancipation!

PLAN TO STUFF THE BALLOT-BOXES.

Border Ruffian Outrages Advised to be Practiced in Chicago.

The Democratic County Committee makes itself ridiculous by telling Democratic voters that if the Judges of an election precinct close the polls at 6 o'clock, that a Democratic Judge may, after the board has adjourned, proceed to appoint new judges and clerks, swear them in and go ahead and take votes till midnight. And that the County Clerk would be obliged to receive and count such votes!

They also proceed to assert that if there is no Democratic judges, or if all of the judges refuse to act, then let the qualified electors residing within the ward who are present elect three judges, who shall be sworn or swear each other, and appoint clerks if necessary, and continue the voting until 12 o'clock at night!

Who ever before heard of such nonsense? There is no law in existence to warrant any such advice, and it can have only been given in the hopes of creating a disturbance and destroying the election in this city. It shows the recklessness of pro-slavery partisans, in a light that people have not generally been prepared to witness.

Now let us see what the law says: Page 517, Sec. 14, "At all elections to be held under this chapter, the polls shall be opened at the hour of eight in the morning, and continue open until six in the afternoon of the same day, *at which time the polls shall be closed.*" Then follows two exceptions to this mandate. One of them provides "that the Judges *may*, if they shall deem it necessary, for the purpose of receiving the votes of all the electors wishing to vote, postpone the closing of the polls until twelve at night."

The matter is entirely left to the discretion of the Judges of the Election, whether they will keep open after 6 P.M. or not. If they do not deem it necessary, they are commanded by the statute to close promptly at six. Two constitute a quorum of the Board, and one Judge has no power to keep the polls open, when the majority have declared them closed.

If the course suggested by the Democratic Committee were legal, there would be gay times, and some tall voting done between six and twelve o'clock at night. Ballot box stuffing would only be limited by the capacity of the boxes to hold the tickets which would be shoved into them. The Democratic majority returned in this city would be more likely to exceed ten thousand than fall under it. The Kickapoo and Oxford frauds of the Border Ruffians in Kansas, would not be a flea-bite to the voting that would be done by the "b'yes" under the free and easy construction of the law as laid down by the pro-slavery committee. Let the nine Committee-men go ahead and try their patent voting machine. The country will see how it works. Bring on your ballot-box stuffing contrivance. The Republicans, however, will be governed by the statutes of Illinois in their voting, whatever the Squatter-lies may do in the premises.

A Card to the Public.

The coarse and vulgar attacks of the *Times and Herald* on the Republican candidate for the office of Sheriff, and the German-American citizens in general, must necessarily excite the indignation of every honest and candid mind. Never before within our knowledge was a political contest conducted with so much meanness and acrimony, as at this time, on the part of the paper above referred to. We enter our humble protest against such a mode of political warfare; and while we never shall desert the time-honored principles of the Democratic party, we hereby publicly declare that we shall vote for Mr. A. C. Hesing, knowing him to be a man of undoubted honesty and integrity, and in every way fit to fill the post for which he was nominated.

JACOB HELD, JOSEPH BAUMGARTNER,
HENRY PETERS, M. L. BRENDLER,
GEORGE SCHLEGEL, HENRY FRIEDMANN,
M. L. SCHLEGEL, JACOB KAUFMANN,
JOHN M. WEBER, CHARLES LEHMANN,
JACOB NOTHEAFT,
And many other German Democrats.

Notice to Republicans.

The Campaign Republican Committee will be in session at the Wigwam every day until the day of election. All Republicans having any information to communicate that may be of use to the Committee, are invited to call. Let every man put his shoulder to the wheel, for the whole ticket, from Old Abe at the top, to the Constables at the bottom. Call at the Wigwam.

HOW TO VOTE ILLEGALLY.

Advice to Democrats by their Central Committee.

The Democratic Central Committe of Cook County, issued an address through the *Times and Herald*, of Wednesday last, which contains some extraordinary statements and yet more extraordinary advice, touching what is called, "the rights of Democratic voters at the approaching election."

The first item of advice given that class of voters, is in these words:

"A voter is not bound to swear upon the Bible, or in any other way directed by the judges, but he is only required to swear or affirm in any manner binding upon his conscience, and of the manner, the voter will determine and answer for himself."

The object here in view, is to point out to Democrats who desire to vote illegally, how it can be done with the least strain on their consciences. If the committee wanted no Democrats to vote but those lawfully citizens, it would not have been necessary to attempt to screen them from swearing upon the Bible. There is a large class of Democrats, who do not regard an oath by affirmation or uplifted hand as very binding upon their conscience. A heretic's form of oath, is of very little consequence, in the estimation of those people. But an oath, sealed by kissing the Holy Evangel, marked with a cross, has stringent, binding force upon their minds, and it is not often that they will commit this sort of perjury for the sake of voting illegally. Swearing on the Bible tends to preserve the purity of the ballot box, and protect the rights of the citizen. And it is only those who expect to profit by corrupt and fraudulent voting, that object to having the form of oath so administered as to exclude improper characters from the franchise.

It is a maxim of law, that the suppression of the truth is equivalent to the suggestion of falsehood. And this, the Democratic Committee have been wilfully guilty of doing. Why did they not tell the Democratic voters that the statutes of Illinois declare "that the mode of administering oaths in this State, is by laying the hand on and kissing the gospels;" and only those who declare that they have *conscientious scruples* against that mode can be excused from so swearing? The law on the subject will be found in Purple's Statutes, Part Second, Page 786, and Section 1. It reads as follows:

"Whenever any person shall be required to take an oath before he enters upon the discharge of any office, place or business, or on *any other occasion*, and such person shall declare that he or she has *conscientious scruples* about *the present mode of administering oaths, by laying the hand on and kissing the gospels*, it shall be lawful for any person empowered to administer the oath, to administer it in the following form, to wit: The person swearing shall, with his or her hand uplifted, swear by the "ever living God," and shall not be compelled to lay the hand on or to kiss the gospels. And oaths so administered shall be equally effectual, and subject such persons to the like pains and penalties for wilful and corrupt perjury, as oaths administered in the usual form."

All persons, then, may be compelled to lay the hand on, and kiss the gospels, except those who declare they have conscientious scruples about the "present mode of administering oaths." There are two classes of people who have such scruples. The first are Quakers, who will neither swear on the Bible nor by the uplifted hand,—believing as they do that the injunction "swear not at all," &c., forbids it. The other class are those who disbelieve that the Bible is a divinely inspired book; hence swearing upon it would not with them, be binding upon their consciences. But who will pretend to say that the Irish Democrats have conscientious scruples about taking the oath "in the usual form?" That is the very method in which they have been taught to regard it as binding on their consciences, and the way in which they have always been accustomed to taking it. Perjury committed after such an oath cannot be sponged out by doing a few shillings worth of penance. However much an ardent Democratic Celt may long to vote before he is qualified, or to vote oftener than the law allows, he is not likely to perjure himself on the Holy Evangel, to gratify that desire.

We tell the Democratic Central Committee that it is the *sworn duty* of the Judges of Election to insist on all challenged persons swearing on the Gospels, and unless they actually have "conscientious scruples," they must kiss the book or loose their vote. *Such is the law.* The lawful mode of administering oaths in this State, as we have shown, is "by laying on the hand and kissing the gospels," and only particular classes of people can avail themselves of the exception provided in the statutes. The Democratic Committee seek to set up the exception as the rule, as we believe for the purpose of promoting illegal and corrupt voting. No other honest construction can be placed upon their "Advice to Democratic Voters."

A LIBELLER SHOWN UP.

Statement of Judge Milliken and Affidavit of Josiah Graff.

The notorious C. Walker is out in the *Times and Herald* with another attack upon A. C. Hesing, the Republican candidate for Sheriff. Since we have learned the real character of this worthless scamp, we are sorry that any notice has been taken of him or his affidavits. His character for truth and veracity may be judged of from the following certificate from Judge Milliken:

This is to certify, that some time in the summer of 1857 I was acting as Police Justice in the city of Chicago, that on one occasion a large number of draymen were arrested and brought before me as such Police Justice, charged with having left in the streets of said city their dray horses without fastening the same, one Charles Walker, then and now a policeman in said city, was the acting officer in asserting and making the charge against said draymen, *that he stated in Court at the time, that he had made said arrests* UNDER AND BY DIRECTION OF THE THEN MAYOR; that a large number of said draymen were fined upon the testimony of said Walker and others. Soon after the Common Council remitted said fines, and an affidavit made by said Walker soon after appeared in the public press of said city, stating, in substance, *that said arrest had been made* WITHOUT ANY DIRECTION OF SAID MAYOR. T. L. MILLIKEN, J. P.
Dated, Chicago, Nov. 3d, 1860.

It will be observed from the above statement that the fellow Walker, first swore that he had made the arrests under and by direction of the Mayor, (Wentworth), but when it became necessary for the Mayor to roll the blame off his shoulders, on to that of his tool the policeman. Walker came forward and swallowed his first affidavit, and swore that said arrest had been made without the Mayor's direction! If this is not perjury, what must a man do to commit perjury?

In Saturday's *Times & Herald*, Walker tried to sustain his base and libellous charges against Mr. Hesing, by the following flourish:

"I challenge Graff to answer the following interrogatories under oath:

Did you not pay my custodian fees as plaintiff in your suit against Reiser and Portman, and afterwards, learning that the same fees were collected out of Reiser, did you not express your determination to expose Hesing's rascality?

Has Hesing and his friends not only paid you back this money illegally collected by him from you last December, but has he not promised you a handsome consideration, in the event of his election, by keeping friendly toward him?

Mr. Graff knows as well as myself he dare not make such an affidavit."

The following affidavit in reply to Walker's questions, slaps the libeller over the mouth.

Mr. Graff is a respectable German citizen, a man of property and education, whose simple word is more credible than this slanderer's oath. It will be seen that he indignantly repels the assertions and insinuations of Walker.

AFFIDAVIT OF JOSEPH GRAFF.

STATE OF ILLINOIS—COOK COUNTY, S. S. This third day of November, A. D. 1860, personally appeared before me the undersigned, Joseph Graff, a citizen of Chicago, and after being duly sworn doth depose and say, that he was the plaintiff in a certain suit against the firm of Reiser and Portmann, and the same to whom in this days' *Times and Herald*, in a certain communication headed: The character of A. C. Hessing. Certain questions have been propounded by Charles Walker, a detective, and to which he replies as follows:

First: It is not true that I have paid the custodian fees of C. Walker.

Second: It is not true, and it is impossible that the same fees which I never have paid myself could have been paid twice by Mr. Reiser.

Third. It is also untrue that I ever have expressed a determination to expose the "rascalities" of Mr. Hesing, for doing which there never was the least cause.

Fourth. It is also untrue that Mr. Hesing or any body at all has paid or repaid to me any money, or that he has promised me any consideration in the event of his election by keeping friendly towards him.

I declare further that everything contained in those questions propounded to me is untrue in the whole and in every particular, and I hereby refute the insinuations of the detective C. Walker, as if any man could by money or by promises, buy me to act against my conscience and convictions, and I brand it as an unprovoked attack upon my character.

It is known to me that Mr. Reiser, late partner of John Portman, has been absent from here for a long time, and it is said that he is now at Pike's Peak.

JOSEPH GRAFF.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this third day of November, A. D. 1860.
CONRAD L. DIEHL, J. P.

L. Clay S. Turney, Esq., candidate for District Attorney of the Fairfield District, has withdrawn in favor of Wm. H. Robinson. The Democrats are running two candidates, which gives Robinson a chance of being elected.

Let Us Have Peace.

We appeal to the Sham Democrats, who are urging their rank and file on to lawless and violent acts, by their misrepresentations of the purposes of the Republican party, to unite with us in an attempt to preserve the peace on election day. Will they do it?

Certificate Concerning A. C. Hesing.

We call the reader's attention to the following certificate from a number of our best known and most respectable citizens, concerning the Republican candidate for Sheriff, who has been most shamefully traduced and slandered by sore-heads and partisan foes:

Editors Chicago Tribune:

We, the undersigned, citizens of Chicago, having read an article in the *Times and Herald* of the 1st inst., derogatory to Mr. A. C. Hesing, and believing that it was done for the purpose of defeating him for the office of Sheriff—beg to say, that we endorse Mr. Hesing as being an honest, honorable, upright and straightforward man, and in every respect competent to fill the office for which he is a candidate:

Joy & Frisbie, Miller & Wilmarth,
J. A. Smith & Co., L. C. Paine Freer,
Vergho, Ruhling & Co., John H. Kinzie,
A. D. Titsworth, Edward I. Tinkham,
Chas. S. Dole & Co., Ogden, Fleetwood & Co.

Editors Tribune:

Having noticed reports through the papers against Mr. A. C. Hesing, candidate for Sheriff of Cook County, I feel it my duty without being solicited by any one, to state to the voters of Cook County, that I have been acquainted with Mr. Hesing about fifteen years at Cincinnati and in Chicago, and have always considered him an honest and upright citizen, one to whom I would trust any kind of business. I believe him to be well qualified for Sheriff. He is honest and capable, which is the qualification I require in any man I vote for. It makes no difference to me where a man was born if he has the above qualifications, and is eligible to the office which he is running for.

Respectfully, D. L. DEGOLYER.
November 3, 1860.

Baltimore Republicanism.

The Republicans of Baltimore organized a torch-light procession a few days ago, a few particulars of which were sent west by telegraph. The N. Y. *Times* has the following in addition:

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 1—11 P. M.

After the Wide Awakes and their Republican allies, amid great excitement and the terrible commotion caused by the immense crowd of spectators and turbulent boys outside, got inside the theatre, the others rushed in, filling the theater to suffocation. There was an evident determination on the part of the spectators to break up the meeting.

Finally, order being partially restored, Col. Wm. E. Coale, Chairman, came forward and attempted to call the meeting to order. Immediately groans, hisses and howlings echoed throughout the building. Voices could be heard vociferating: "Go it, old King Coale! you would steal a nigger whole." "O, you niggerfied hypocrite! why did you lie about the Bell and Everett men offering to coalesce with the Black Republicans? O, you nigger-worshipper!"

Multifarious other such expressions were howled out stentoriously. A slight intervel of partial quiet finally ensued, when President Coale again endeavored to to call order and announce the object of the meeting, the names of the speakers, &c.

At last Rev. Col. French S. Evans, editor of the *Patriot*, got the floor to make a speech. He was greeted with awful howling and hissing, and with cries of, "You old hypocritical nigger worshipper!" &c. He commenced speaking, and at the end of every half sentence, shouts, yells, hisses and howlings drowned his voice. He courageously persisted, and endeavored in a loud voice to make himself heard, but he encountered a perfect bedlam. The infernal regions could not have exhibited a greater scene of confusion, and amid it he was compelled to desist and retire in disgust, quietly making his exit through the private stage gateway without enacting his part.

At this point the confusion reached a higher point, and it was determined to clear the theatre of all but the Republicans. Police officers, numbering nearly two hundred, under the command of Marshal Kane, were put to work, and after half an hour the entire building was disgorged of the turbulent spirits. They congregated in the street and on the pavement outside, continuing to groan, hiss and howl, whilst quiet was restored inside, leaving, however, but few to participate. The Wide Awakes sat sparsely in the parquet, whilst the Republican officers and orators occupied the stage, platforms, the dress circle and the boxes.

E. Joy Morris, of Philadelphia, now made a brief speech, and was uninterrupted. Another person, name not mentioned, spoke briefly, and was followed by Dr. Weiss, a German, who said a few words. Things now looked dispiriting and dreary, when Col. Coale announced a motion to adjourn, which at 11 o'clock was carried, and the meeting adjourned.

A good many Republicans, being intimidated, had previously made their way out; and many, fearing trouble, did not unite with the procession or go to the theatre.

About the time the adjournment was made known amongst the outsiders, there were several rushes of the crowd to meet the Republicans coming out; but they were, amid a strong police force, enabled to make their exit unmolested.

A few bricks and missiles were thrown at the procession of Wide Awakes as they passed through the streets. And some of them, as also a few spectators, were hit, but not seriously hurt. One or two police officers were slightly, though accidentally, injured. About a dozen of the offenders were arrested.

Wm. Gunnison, Esq., a noted Republican, who encountered the previous skirmishes, thinking discretion the better part of valor, refused to unite with his friends. No pistols, nor any kind of deadly weapons, were used. The whole object appeared to be to break up the meeting and signify a disapproval of such open demonstrations in a Southern city.

Col. Kane, Chief Marshal of Police, and his men, acted nobly, winning high praise for preserving order as well as they did. The prospects appeared very "rocky" at times.

The Financial Failures in Baltimore.

[From the Baltimore Sun, Oct. 31.]

There was some commotion in the city yesterday, in business and monetary circles, on account of the announcement in the morning of the suspension of the banking house known by the title of Josiah Lee & Co., situated on the northeast corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets. The house remained closed after the usual hour of opening such institutions, and the news soon spread, occasioning much comment and surprise. During the morning depositors and others gathered in the bank, and various statements were afloat as to large individual losses by the suspension. It was known also that the bankers Appleton & Co. had suspended, but no considerable depositors appeared to be involved in that.

The house of Josiah Lee & Co., though an old one, is composed now of entirely different parties from those originally comprised in the title of the firm. The present members are Messrs. Jerard and George Philip Gover, who, with Mr. George S. Reese (not long since withdrawn,) succeeded the late James H. Carter and Wm. F. Dalrymple two or three years ago. The original founders of the house were Messrs. Lee and Johnson.

[From the Baltimore American, Oct. 31.]

Some excitement was occasioned in this city yesterday by the suspension of the banking house of Josiah Lee & Co. Their affairs have been put in the hands of trustees, and at present no definite statement of their precise condition can be given. A great many rumors are of course in circulation, but as it would be impossible to separate the false from the true, we give neither. The house is one of the oldest financial institutions in the city, though in the last few years its proprietorship has been entirely changed by the withdrawal of former partners. Messrs. Appleton & Co., bankers, a recently established house, also suspended yesterday. The great fall in prices at the Stock Board, especially of the copper mining stocks, is given as the cause of these suspensions.

THE FUSIONISTS CONFOUNDED BY THE TAILORS.—A meeting was held last night at Henry Barger's corner Messerole and Leonard streets, Williamsburgh, pursuant to a call published in the *Staats Zeitung*, and advertised extensively by a circular inviting the tailors of Williamsburgh to assemble in mass meeting, and devise means to avert the calamitous results which will follow the success of the Black Republican party. Another circular was soon after distributed, warning the tailors that the proposed meeting was a trick to frighten them into voting the Fusion ticket. These two circulars called out an immense crowd, and at an early hour the room was thronged with highly demonstrative Germans. The meeting was called to order by a Mr. Neswich, who nominated Fran[illegible] Beck as Chairman. Beck was objected to on the ground that he was not a tailor, but finally was permitted to serve.

He introduced a Mr. Carl, who, he said, would explain the objects of the meeting. Mr. C. proceeded to inform his countrymen and fellow-tailors that their only chance of averting impending ruin was in the defeat of the Republican party. This statement created great confusion, and Mr. Carl was informed that this was a meeting of tailors assembled to concert measures for their mutual good, but not to discuss politics. Mr. C. said it was impossible to explain the objects that had brought them together without alluding to the present political crisis; whereupon he was told to sit down, and finally was obliged to do so. Mr. A. Ehlsbacher next took the stand; but the moment his political proclivities became apparent, he was forced into his seat, amid the wildest confusion.

Mr. Weiderminer then asked to be allowed to speak. His appearance was hailed with great satisfaction, and without waiting for permission, he proceeded to speak in favor of the Republican party. He concluded by stating that in 1856, to frighten the Germans out of voting the Republican ticket, they were then told that if they voted for Fremont the Union would be dissolved, and they wouldn't get any more work from the South. He, for one, had at that time been scared into voting the Democratic ticket, but he didn't believe he was any better off; and this time, if he lived until the 6th of November he would vote for Lincoln, so help him God, and take the consequences. The most vociferous applause followed his remarks; after which the President stated that the object for which the meeting had been called had been defeated; that he and his associates repudiated the whole action and he declared the meeting adjourned.—*N. Y. Tribune, Nov. 1.*

Correction.

MENDOTA, Nov. 2, 1860.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In your paper you give the name of Thomas C. Allen for elector. Our printed poll books give the name T. G. Allen. Please call general attention to the error and say which is right. Yours,

WILLIAM W. GILMAN.

The name should be Thomas G. Allen, and is being so printed in this county.—[ED. TRIB.

From Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1860.

DISUNION.

Notwithstanding the repeated denials of some Washington correspondents that the President favors Disunionism, everybody in this city is fully convinced that Mr. Buchanan, if not openly, is secretly with the seceders. If he were opposed to them, he would, in view of their openly expressed hostility to the Union, long ago have issued a Proclamation. Aaron Burr's projects were the same as those of the seceders; both aim at the establishment of an independent Government within the boundaries of the United States, and that is high treason.

The seceders now say that the rebellion will not occur before the 4th of March. They are afraid that, if they should commence immediately after the election, they will not have States enough; the more so as it is beyond doubt that the border States will go against them. From that time till the inauguration they hope to stir up Southern prejudices against Lincoln to such a pitch as to induce even those States who have voted for Bell to side with them. Mr. Buchanan, who wishes to be Provisional President, will assist them.

A DISUNION QUARREL.

Great excitement exists in Virginia between the secession faction, headed by Gov. Wise, and that of the Unionists, under Gov. Letcher. As stated in my former dispatch, Gov. Letcher is determined to put down all revolutionary proceedings, and maintain the supremacy of the laws. There is no doubt that the Union sentiment in the whole South largely preponderates among the masses. A leading politician writes from Virginia as follows:

"Gov. Wise has raised the standard of treason and revolt. His speech utterly demolishes him and his whole former reasoning. Messrs. Letcher, Botts, Rives, Segur, Flournoy, and Goggin are all against Gov. Wise, and but little doubt is expressed that the vote of the State will be thrown for Mr. Bell, and in favor of the Union."

SECRETARY COBB'S PANIC.

Secretary Cobb and his confreres at panic making, are excessively annoyed at the results of their efforts. Democratic wirepullers recommended Southern merchants to let their paper go to protest in New York, in order to affect the election. Southern bankers also refused to discount New York acceptances for the same reason. The first fruits of this advice is seen in the failure of Southern bankers in Baltimore. The next are likely to be the failure of Southern banks on account of the return of paper already discounted, but not yet matured. They begin to see that they have bitten off their own noses. Their State stocks are falling, while those of Northern States, and of the Federal Union, remain firm. They also see that the present growing want of confidence in the good faith of Southern States and Southern men, will leave them without credit upon which to raise the sinews for their proposed revolution, or upon which to base new commercial relations with foreign powers after dissolution. European nations are not apt to look with favor upon customers who have just repudiated their obligations to former creditors. Thus, the game of Cobb and company is blocked. Repudiation is at a discount, and "the poisoned chalice is commended to the lips" of their friends and dupes.

WORK.—There seems to be but one danger now in the way of the Republicans. In their joy over what has been done, they may neglect to perform that work which is even now necessary in order to secure a complete and final triumph. It is very evident that what has been accomplished has been achieved by the most diligent and systematic labor on the part of our friends. Their faithful toil has placed the ultimate victory within our reach. It has made the election of Lincoln probable, and in a certain sense easy to be attained. But the final battle is not yet actually fought. The triumphs of last week show us that Lincoln can be elected. But they do not elect him. Let not our men put off their armor, as if the contest was over. Let no soldier sleep on his post. Our rejoicings are a cause for lamentation if they take the place of work; if they lull us into inactivity; if they lead us to remit any effort which we can make to roll up an overwhelming majority for Lincoln.—*Providence Journal.*

THE CITY.

LATE PERIODICAL.—Messrs. Norris & Hyde, No. 100 Dearborn street, have all the magazines for November; also the late dailies and weeklies. "The Prince's Ball," and a large variety of fresh periodical literature.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—Miss Annette Ince, who has been highly spoken of by our exchanges, will commence an engagement this evenings "Julia" in Knowles' play of the "Hunchback." Mr. McVicker has added to his company Mr. E. C. Briop, from the Eastern Theatres, who will make his first appearance as "Master Walter."

WING AND WING.—The happy Democracy were wing and wing on Saturday evening, the Brecks assembling at Bryan Hall, and the Squats at North's Amphitheatre. Both were as cheerful as wet hens under a barn. Who spoke and what they said is of about as much importance as a last year's bird's-nest. Only they were not happy. The November drizzle without was cheerful sunshine to their feelings.

IN THE OLD PLACE.—For seven years Mrs. Hopson has been favorably known to our lady readers, and throughout most of that period her Millinery rooms have been at No. 85 South Clark street. After a removal of some months duartion, in which time the old structure has been replaced by a first class marble edifice, Mrs. Hopson has returned to No. 85, now one of the most extensive, and from her already established reputation, one of the most popular, in her department of trade.

ARREST OF SMALL VILLAINS.—On Friday night the police arrested a gang of boys, named Edward Burns, Patrick Kingwell, Jacob Amstine and Stephen Thog. The particulars developed by their arrest show an alarming precocity in wickedness and crime, these juveniles being regularly banded and organized in the business of small thieving. It is well for them they will have one more chance to repent at the Reform School, before launching out in full career as felons. Some of them may be saved yet.

INQUEST AT WINETKA.—J. L. Wilson, Justice of the Peace, held an inquest at Winetka on Friday on the body of a female, washed ashore at that place, of which the following is a description:

Height 5 feet three inches; entirely naked, except a pair of gaiter boots, (cloth) probably new, with thick soles, and a pair of white cotton hose, also new. On the third finger of the left hand had a black ring and a gold seal ring; age probably 30 to 40 years; flesh entirely gone from the head; the rest of the body in a good state of preservation.

The body has been sent to Rose Hill Cemetery for interment. The boots and rings are in possession of Mr. Wilson, as above.

A REMINISCENCE.—It is not long since C. Walker, the slanderer, professed to be a warm and devoted friend of A. C. H[illegible]. About three or four months ago he was at Cramer & [illegible]'s Garden, on Sunday, and there got into a controversy with a man named Augustus Fay, at present a Democratic candidate for Constable on the North side. Fay said something darogatory about Hesing. Walker defended him, and when Fay persisted in his abuse, Walker struck him; a fight ensued, in which Fay was badly beaten. Why is Walker now traducing and libeling the man he was fighting for so recently? Is he obeying a general order to policemen?

THE LITTLEFIELD COAL BURNER.—The inventor of the Parlor Furnace, and the Railway Burner, obtained letters patent dated July 8th, 1860, for this novelty in economic and perfect combustion of coal, and this its first season's sale, has established it as a triumphant success, it having received on every hand the warmest encomiums, and a most rapid sale. The following from Rev. Dr. Osgood, a venerable and widely-esteemed Massachusetts clergyman, is a valuable comment on Mr. Littlefield's achievement:

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 8, 1858.

DEAR SIR:—It gives me much pleasure to bear my testimony in favor of your Railway Coal Burner. I have never seen it in operation in any of the cars, but we have used it long enough to be satisfied *of its superior value in producing the largest amount of heat from an equal quantity of coal*. The heat is also of a pleasant character; the coal is easily ignited and is entirely consumed. I know not what improvements you have made, since I came into possession of mine, but I think no reasonable man will find fault with the old one. I wish you success in extending the use of your stove. Resp'y, SAM'L OSGOOD.
To MR. LITTLEFIELD.

Mr. Littlefield is represented for the Northwest by H. C. Van Schaack, at No. 47 State St. Such weather as that of the past few days makes the hint a seasonable one to our readers.

The Famine in Kansas—A Good Movement.

ORLAND, Nov. 1st, 1860.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, with Messrs. A. E. Jenks and John O. Wilder, were this evening appointed a Committee, at a meeting of our citizens, for the purpose of ascertaining how we can send produce to Kansas, who will receive it and forward it, and see to the distribution, &c., &c.

Supposing that you could answer our inquiries we write you, and ask answers to the following:

1st. Is there an accredited agent for Kansas in Chicago to whom we could entrust our donations?

2d. Could a car be furnished us at Lemont, on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, if we ascertain that we could load it, at any time we might designate?

Our donations will be corn, potatoes and beans, mostly.

LASTLY—Will the corn be required to be shelled and in bags, or in bulk; also the potatoes?

Please answer by Monday next, if possible; that is, send me an answer at Lemont, Cook county, Ill., by Monday next, to the care of A. E. Jenks, and greatly oblige,

WILLIAM JACKSON.

ANSWER.—We are glad to notice this movement, which the necessities of the case demand should be more general. To the questions of our correspondent we may answer,

1st. There is no accredited agent for Kansas now in this city, but several responsible parties have signified their willingness to receive and forward supplies. Among these we may name Rev. E. B. Tuttle of the City Ministry, and Rev. Mr. Collyer of the Ministry at Large.

2d. An inquiry better answered at the office of that Company. We may say, however, that from the known liberality of the officers of our Illinois roads, a car load of produce designed for the sufferers by famine, would not be a single hour detained on any of their roads by questions as to freight money.

LASTLY. Shell the corn, and in every way get your donations into the least bulky form, and the sooner all is done the better. We hope soon to hear from Lemont Station that a car well filled has gone forward.

Report of the Chicago Ministry at Large.

At a Meeting of the Trustees of the Ministry at Large, held at the house of E. W. Willard, on the 20th day of October, the following report was presented by the Minister at Large:

REPORT OF THE CHICAGO MINISTRY AT LARGE FROM OCT., 1859, TO OCT. 1860.

In this brief account of another year of endeavor in this Ministry, I have to report the continuance of all the branches of usefulness that have marked it from the beginning. The schools; the effort to find homes and places for children; to find employment for needy men and women; the ministry to the sick; the presence at funerals of those who have belonged to no church, by sympathy or association, and the demand for counsel and assistance in all possible and many impossible matters, have absorbed the strength and opportunity of the year.

Our Sunday School is prosperous, and I believe powerful for good. In the winter, the number of pupils was about 200; towards midsummer, 120. At this time we are filling up again to the full measure of accommodation. We have done our best to have the children taught to *think* and *feel*, as well as to read; have adopted the most interesting books we could and for class books; have tried to foster a spirit of purity and tidiness in their persons; and to help them, have devoted the means at our disposal for that purpose in new garments and new shoes. The result has fully justified the measure. The difference in their appearance is most marked and encouraging. Many of them have come to feel that dirt is a disgrace.

Our night school was carried on through the winter with power and success. The pupils, male and female, ranged from ten to forty-five years of age. They were orderly and attentive. We made teaching and school material entirely free. This effort mostly takes hold of those who have lost their chance at an education in early life, and are now at work all day. About two hundred and fifty came in and many made good progress. Of nationalities we had American, English, Scotch, Irish, Welch, German, Swiss and Italian.

Our labor in providing homes and places for children under fifteen years, or for a mother and child together, is still an important aim of our service. One hundred and forty-two have been provided for in this way—some have done well; some again not well. It is a hard task to get a boy or girl who have run our streets until they are twelve years of age, to stay in a place, however good. Still, we have only to take heart and try again.

We devote three hours each day to our office work. In this time, we meet all those who must have work to do, and those who want work done. Those who are poor or lame, or in distress or discontented or in need—for the most of them we can find work—to the rest, we can only give advice, encouragement, or reproof. I suppose our applications during these three hours average ten a day. One hundred and fifty girls and women, whose cases were worth recording, have been provided for, and more than twice as many who did not need a record. Places for one hundred and seven places for men and large boys have been noted down, and many more sent who were not of any interest.

The Minister, with his able assistant, Miss E. P. Newcome, have made many hundred visits during the year, to the homes of the poor, together with a man employed during the winter for some weeks in that work entirely. We have had large and convenient rooms, lent to us by our fast friend, Jonathan Burr, ever since our own place was destroyed. Still I deem it of great importance to our future usefulness, that we shall secure a permanent place of our own again, as soon as possible.

We most gratefully acknowledge donations of new shoes from Selah Reeve, Doggett & Bassett, Wadsworth & Wells, and Henderson & Co.; five barrels of flour from Richmond & Co., and many other articles from our friends in this city.

We begin the new year with a new confidence that our Institution is doing its own share of good, in helping the poor help themselves, and in bringing them to see that the life that now is, when rightly understood, is a most blessed gift of God to us all.

The expenses for the year, as per bills presented, have been, including one hundred and fifty dollars from a private source and for a particular purpose, two thousand and twenty-five dollars, sixty-six cents. Respectfully,

ROBERT COLLYER, Minister at Large.

To Messrs. Burr, James, Bates, Willard and Bigelow, Trustees to the Ministry at Large.

It was moved and seconded and unanimously carried that the report of Rev. Robert Collyer be accepted and entered on the books of the Ministry at Large, and published in the daily papers of the city of Chicago, and that the thanks of the Trustees are eminently due to the Rev. Robert Collyer and his assistant, Miss Newcomb, for their efficiency and promptness in the discharge of their respective duties in this important trust.

THE NEW POST OFFICE.—We learn that Postmaster Cook intends to replace the present mail wagons by camels, or at least a mule train and guides, as soon as he removes to the new Post Office on Monroe street. Certainly nothing vehicular can get within a block of that structure for weeks to come. The only enterprise displayed thereabouts, outside the building, is in the fitting up of seven by nine heneries and wood-sheds, with shop fronts, ready for launching as beer saloons and apple stands. Something should be done for the amelioration of the wretched state of affairs on Monroe and Dearborn streets before frost sets in; but will it be done? Who is moving in the matter?

SHIP CARPENTERS.—The disagreement between the ship carpenters of Banta's yard and their employers, is not, we learn, a question of wages, but one of time—a clash between customs which are observed at Buffalo, and those common to the trade in Chicago. There is no disposition on the part of the men to insist on higher wages; but they do not like Chicago hours. We hope the dispute will be settled satisfactorily to all parties and that the business of the yard may not be interrupted.

ABUSING A SEAMAN.—Two men, Andrew Baldwin and James Brown, mates of the schooner Wings of the Wind, were on Saturday held to bail before United States Commissioner Hoyne [illegible] $800 each to answer to a charge of maltreating their seamen. A man who was brought up by themselves to prove their innocence, testified that every man before the mast on the vessel had been subject to their ill-mannered violence and outrageous treatment. Not a single witness exculpated them from blame.

FIRE.—On Friday night a two story frame building on Milwaukee avenue took fire, and owing to the high wind was burned to the ground before the engines reached it. The same evening the show window of a millinery store on West Randolph street, belonging to Chas. Newberger, took fire, but the flames were subdued with but trifling damage.

Last Grand Rally at the Wigwam Before Election.

Monday night, Nov. 5th, there will be a *general good time* at the Wigwam. Speeches of ten minutes in length, songs, and voluntary sentiments will be given. The Wide-Awakes will parade and attend in a body. Let the Republicans of Chicago turn out and fill the Wigwam. Our opponents are demoralized, broken and dispirited. Victory is ours! Let us then make the Wigwam ring on Monday night.

JULIUS WHITE, GEO. W. GAGE,
C. P. J. ARION, HENRY WENDT,
GEO. P. HANSON, Campaign Committee.

Notice to Rangers and Wide-Awakes.

The Lincoln Rangers and different Wide-Awake Companies will form in grand procession, Monday evening, November 5, at 8 o'clock. They will form on Washington street—right resting on Clark. The Lincoln Rangers will take the right and the other companies on their left, according to date of organization. The German Working Men's Club, the Turners, Seward Club, and all Republican clubs are invited to attend to join in the demonstration. The march will be a short one. The object being to have all meet at the Wigwam for short speeches, songs and consultations. The order to march will be given at *eight o'clock precisely*, and it is earnestly hoped that all will be ready at that time. I should be pleased to have the Assistant Marshals, who acted on the 2d of Oct., assist me on this occasion. GEO. W. GAGE,
Chicago, Nov. 2d, 1860. Chief Marshal.

SOUTHERN WIDE AWAKE CLUB.—There will be a social gathering of this club at Ulich's Hotel on Monday evening next, Nov. 5th, at 7½ o'clock.

Matters of great importance will then be determined. This is a meeting of the club exclusively. Members will wear their uniform caps, no capes or torches. F. D. OWEN, President.

ATTENTION LINCOLN RANGERS!—Our last parade during the campaign will take place this evening, when each true Ranger will respond to the call. Line will be formed at the Armory at 7 P. M. *sharp* this Monday evening. Shall we have full ranks?
C. W. BARKER, Commandant.

THE TENTH WARD TEMPERANCE LEGION.—R. M. Guilford, Esq., a well known, energetic worker in the cause, will deliver a lecture on Temperance before the above organization, this Monday evening at 7½ o'clock, in Edwards' Chapel, corner of South Halsted and Harrison streets. All are earnestly invited to attend. The *pledge* given to all who desire it. ROBERT BARRY, President.

PIONEER WIDE AWAKE CLUB.—Let every man report himself this (Monday) evening at head quarters, equipped for parade. All who have ever been connected with the club are invited to turn out on this occasion.
WM. HUDSON OSBORNE, Capt.

NORTH SIDE WIDE AWAKES ATTENTION—LAST GRAND TURN OUT.—You are notified to appear in full uniform at Republican headquarters, No. 147 Clark street, this Monday evening at 7 o'clock, punctual. Let every member turn out as this is the last turn out before election. Rally! Rally! Rally! By order J. H. CLYBOURNE, Capt.

ATTENTION EXCELSIORS!—Every member of the "Excelsior Wide Awake Club," formerly called "West Side Wide Awake Club," is hereby notified to be at the club rooms in Witbeck's building, corner of Jefferson and Randolph street, on Monday evening, at 6½ P. M., for parade. As this will be the last rally before election, let every man be on hand. All who have not had their capes fixed will be sure and leave them at Chambers & Dubois' paint shop, on southeast corner of Dearborn and Washington streets, on Monday morning *early*.
SAM'L B. RAYMOND, Commandant.

CENTRALS ATTENTION!—All members of this club are requested to report themselves fully uniformed and equipped Monday evening at 7 o'clock, for parade and serenade duty. This being the last parade previous to the election, the President confidently trusts that every man who has joined will promptly report himself at the hour designated. The Light Guard Band is engaged, and a good time generally is expected. Uniforms will be provided for new members, and every member who cannot parade is expected to send his uniform to Headquarters. E. P. TOWNE, President.

SIXTH WARD WIDE AWAKES ATTENTION!—You are hereby notified to meet at 22 Milwaukee avenue on this (Monday) evening, at 6½ o'clock, to join in the procession of the whole city. Turn out, as this is the last chance before election. By order.
J. MALCOLM, Sec. C. MILLER, Captain.

ATTENTION—WIDE-AWAKES OF THE TENTH WARD, DIVISION "C."—You are notified to appear at the armory of H. Neimeyers, on Canal St., equipped and uniformed, on this (Monday) evening for drill and escort duty at 7 o'clock precisely. Let every member be on hand, as we expect one of the largest processions of the season. A band is engaged. Rally, Rally, Rally.

Go to John Jones's, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done, and at prices to suit the times.

CHEMICAL INK ERASER.—A new article especially adapted for the counting-house artists' use. It will instantly remove ink stains of recent or long standing, without scratching or injuring the paper. For sale in single boxes for 25 cents, at the Rubber Store, 115 Randolph street, Kingsbury Block. nov1-6t

ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The Directors and Directresses of the Chicago Orphan Asylum are requested to meet at the Asylum on Tuesday, November 6th, at 3 P. M., to make arrangements for a festival soon to be had for the benefit of the orphans. Punctual attendance is desired. H. E. SEELYE, Sec.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22d, 1850.
JOSEPH BURNETT, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* For some time past, I have been using your Cocoaine, and consider it far preferable to anything I have ever used for the hair.
If my endorsement is of any value you are perfectly at liberty to use it.
Respectfully yours, FRANK LESLIE.
oc12 lm mw&f

All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper. sec-ly.

Baker's Superior Chocolate and Cocoa—the best in use, for sale by E. H. Sargent, warranted fresh and genuine, corner State and Randolph st.

It is a truth-telling label that is upon De Land & Co.'s Saleratus, and it gives us great pleasure to say that this brand of Saleratus is making many friends among the intelligent housekeepers of this vicinity. Its perfect purity ought to recommend it, certainly. It can be procured from most grocers and storekeepers. Manufactured at the Fairport Chemical Works, Fairport, Monroe Co., N. Y. Sold at wholesale by the wholesale dealers in Chicago and Milwaukee.

NOW THEN.—If you have a sore throat or a cold, or are troubled with hoarseness, get a bottle of Guernsey's Balm. It only costs twenty-five cents a bottle, and is sure to give relief. For Neuralgia or Rheumatism, it is the best application known. Every family should keep it in the house. [illegible] maid and batchelor in their room [illegible] Get it. Sold at wholesale by J. H. [illegible] Reed & Co., Chicago.

General Notices.

MISS KATE CAMERON HAS returned from the East and has opened her school of Painting at 120 Clark street in Warren & Co's Music Rooms, where she will receive her old Pupils and those wishing to take lessons in Oil Painting and Pencil Drawing.

TO EXCHANGE.—Hard Wood Timbered land in a prairie country, 220 miles from Chicago, through which a Railroad now runs, and part cash; to exchange for Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, or Furniture. For full particulars call on, or address BAKER & MAPEL, Real Estate Brokers, 77 Clark St., Chicago.

$1 PER GALLON FOR Downer's Genuine Boston Kerosene Oil. Also, a large variety of KEROSENE LAMPS At very low prices at GOSS & HOAG'S, 28 North Clark street.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. [illegible]

STOCK OF GOODS FOR EXCHANGE.—The advertiser wishes to exchange A Stock of Goods For Real Estate. Address box 188 Chicago Post Office.

140 - - Removal. - - 140
F. MUNSON
Has removed his stock of
Blank Books and Stationery
TO 140 LAKE STREET,
Where he has new and increased facilities for supplying every article of Stationery required in the
OFFICE AND COUNTING ROOM.
He will pay particular attention to getting up to order all kinds of BLANK BOOKS of any desired style of PRINTING, RULING AND BINDING, At short notice.
F. MUNSON, 140 Lake street.

SOLIDIFIED MILK. Sugar of Milk, Patent Groats and Barley, Biscotine, Farina, Arrow Root, Oat Meal, Tapioca, Sago, Broma, Chocolate, &c., ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY, May be found at GALE, BROTHERS, Family Prescription Store, 202 Randolph Street.

WE OFFER FOR SALE AT low prices,
500 Boxes Soap. 200 Boxes Starch.
100 Kegs Sal Soda. 100 Kegs S. C. Soda.
200 Boxes Saleratus. 25 Boxes Potash.
100 Boxes Concentrated Lye.
WILLIAM LITTLE & CO., 129 South Water St.
SUGAR, &C.
50 Hhds Sugar. 100 Bbls Sugar. 50 Bxs Sugar.
100 Bbls N. Y. Syrup. 50 Bbls Molasses.
WM. LITTLE & CO., 129 South Water St.

ALL PERSONS HAVING claims against the late firm of STEVENS & HUSTON are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned, at his office, No. 144 South Water street, [illegible] R. W. HINSDALE, Assignee of Stevens & Huston.

FOR PIKE'S PEAK.—The Sub[illegible]

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, *Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.*

$14,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, for five years, on property in this city. Business paper wanted.
B. F. DOWNING & CO., 36 and 38 Clark street.

WANTED.—To puchase cheap for cash—a good span of Draught Horses for city teaming. Inquire of Underwood & Co., 152 South Water street.

WANTED.—A Blacksmith—a good journeyman Horse Shoer, to whom good wages and steady employment will be given. Address J. B. SLACK, Henry, Marshall Co., Illinois.

THOMPSON, BONHAM & CO., EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 253 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. Refer to—Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co., Alonzo Richmond & Co. Hon. Jno. C. Haines, Chicago; J. H. Drake & Co., N. Y.; R. S. King, Buffalo.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-Partnership in the business of Banking and Exchange. Chicago, November 1, 1860. CHAS. W. BELDEN, CARYL YOUNG.

BELDEN & YOUNG, Bankers and Exchange Dealers, Office No. 3 1-2 Clark street, (old stand of E. K. Willard & Young.) A general Banking business transacted.

E. G. L. FAXON, No. 70 Lake Street. WINDOW SHADES, NEW STYLES JUST RECEIVED. *The Best Goods in the City* AT VERY LOW PRICES. PAPER HANGINGS, FALL STOCK, Closing Out at Greatly Reduced Prices. E. G. L. FAXON, 70 - - - Lake Street - - - 70

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S.S.—Circuit Court of Cook County. In Chancery. James Ryan vs. Mary Welsh, et al. Notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, State of Illinois, will, in pursuance of a decretal order of said Court sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the store of William S. Davis in the town of Northfield in said county, on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1860, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the following premises, to wit: The south half of the east half, and the northwest quarter of the south-east quarter of section thirteen (13), township forty-two (42) north, range twelve (12), east of the third (3) principal meridian, in said town of Northfield. Terms—one-half cash, and the balance in one year with six per cent interest, secured by mortgage on the property sold. Said land is timbered and will be sold in parcels if desired by purchasers. Chicago, Nov. 3, 1860. L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery, Cook County.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago. In Chancery. George Graham vs. John Frederick Tietsch. Public notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a decretal order, entered in the above entitled cause on the 27th day of September 1860, I, Ira Scott, as Master in Chancery of said Court, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on the thirtieth (30th) day of November, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, in said county of Cook, all of the right, title and interest of the said defendant John Frederick Tietsch, in and to the following described real estate, situate in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, to wit: Lots number thirty-one (31) and thirty-two (32), in block one (1), in Sampson & Green's Addition to Chicago, or so much of said premises as may be necessary to satisfy the indebtedness due complainant under said decree and costs, together with Master's fees, commissions and disbursements on said sale. Dated, November 2, 1860. IRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago. In Chancery. George Graham vs. August Gerritz and John Schebner. Public notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a decretal order, entered in the above entitled cause on the 27th day of September 1860, I, Ira Scott, as Master in Chancery of said Court, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on the thirtieth (30th) day of November, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, in said county of Cook, all of the right, title and interest of the said defendants August Gerritz and John Schebner, in and to the following described real estate, situate in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, to wit: Lots number thirty-one (31) and thirty-two (32), in block eight (8), in Sampson & Green's Addition to Chicago, or so much of said premises as may be necessary to satisfy the indebtedness due complainant, under said decree and costs, together with the Master's fees, commissions and disbursements on said sale. Dated, November 2, 1860. IRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago. In Chancery. George Graham vs. William Volmer. Public notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a decretal order, entered in the above entitled cause on the 27th day of September 1860, I, Ira Scott, as Master in Chancery of said Court, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on the thirtieth (30th) day of November 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, in said county of Cook, all of the right, title and interest of the said defendant, William Volmer, in and to the following described real estate, situate in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, to wit: Lots number seventy-one (71) and seventy-two (72), in block eight (8), in Sampson & Green's Addition to Chicago, or so much of said premises as may be necessary to satisfy the indebtedness due complainant under said decree and costs, together with the Master's fees, commissions and disbursements on said sale. Dated, November 2, 1860. IRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.

J. R. STAFFORD'S FAMILY RECEIPT BOOK. Containing the Celebrated 100 Metropolitan Hotel Recipes, AND 150 OTHER NEW AND VALUABLE RECIPES. The Metropolitan Hotel Recipes Have been obtained at an immense expense, exclusively for this Book, and being copyrighted, they cannot be found in any other publication.
Read the Following ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF PURCHASE.
"For a valuable consideration, we have furnished to J. R. Stafford, Practical Chemist, ONE HUNDRED of our CHOICEST RECIPES, the same being in constant use in our Hotel. The Recipes selected are those which are best adapted to the use of private families. SIMEON LELAND & CO. Metropolitan Hotel, Broadway, N. Y."
THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL OF NEW YORK, from whence these Receipts emanate, is one of the largest and best kept Hotels in the world. They employ the highest European and American Art for preparing and adopting food to mans' civilized condition.
THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL RECIPES teach how the common necessities of life may be prepared so as to render them attractive to the Eye, highly agreeable to the Taste, and suited to all Digestions.
Price 12 Cents. For sale only by SMITH & DWYER, 94 Lake St. Chicago. Sent by mail on receipt of 4 three cent stamps.

SEWING MACHINE AGENTS. Wanted in every County throughout the Western States to sell Young's Improved $50 Sewing Machine. These Machines are adapted to all varieties of work, Family Sewing, Tailoring and Boot and Shoe Making. They have met with a very large sale during the past year, giving universal satisfaction. Address WM. B. YOUNG & CO., Manufacturers, Chicago, Ill. CHICAGO SALESROOM, 123 LAKE STREET.

LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM. Chas. L. Noble. 122 - - - - CLARK STREET - - - - 122 Between Washington and Madison Streets, DEALER IN ALL *Kerosene and Coal Oil Goods.* The only party in Chicago to whom Downer sends his EXTRA KEROSENE. This Oil is pure and not adulterated with cheaper fluids. All good brands of Coal Oils, Lamps for Churches, Public Buildings, Stores, &c. Agency of Bidwell's Coal Oil Grease, and Depot of Grafton Mineral Paint Company.

UNITED STATES MAIL.—Only Weekly Line to CORK, LIVERPOOL, And all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, calling at Queenstown (Cork) Ireland. THE MONTREAL MAIL. Ocean Steamship Company's First-class full power Clyde built steamers in connection with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY of Canada, sail every Saturday from Quebec, carrying the United States and Canada Mails and passengers. [illegible] JAMES WARRACK, Grand Trunk Railway Office, 19 Lake st., Under Adams House, Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE FOR LAND.—$20,000 Worth of Liquors, [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SCHEDULE.
The following are the Rates of Advertising in the DAILY CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
One Square, (9 lines agate,) one insertion ... [illegible]
One Square each subsequent day, (3t $1.00) ... [illegible]
One Square two weeks, (2w $7.00) ... [illegible]
One Square one month, (2m $9.00) ... [illegible]
One Square three months, (4m $15.00) ... [illegible]
One Square six months, (9m $25.00) ... [illegible]
One Square one year ... [illegible]
A Schedule of Prices for more space than one Square can be seen at the Counting Room.
All Transient Advertisements to be paid in Advance.
All changes charged 50 cents per Square.
RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
2.00 per Square for each subsequent month.
26.00 per Square for one year.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON AUCTIONEERS, No. 52 LAKE ST. FURNITURE, Bedsteads, and House-Keeping Goods, AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, Nov. 6th, at 9 1-2 o'clock we will sell at our Salesrooms, No. 52 Lake street, a large and extensive assortment of the following goods, consisting in parts of Mahogany, Oak, Walnut and Rosewood-finish Parlor Bedroom and Diningroom Furniture. Elegant Bedroom Suits, with full Marble-top Sofas, Parlor Suits, Wardrobes, Extension Dining Tables, Book Cases, Bedsteads and Bureaus of all kinds, Lounges, and Marble-top Tables, together with a great variety other Household Goods. Sale positive and without reserve.
Also, on FRIDAY, Nov. 9th, at 9 1-2 o'clock, we will sell at our store, to the trade, 18 crates of Crockery, 12 cases Glassware, and 350 doz assorted Table Cutlery. Also, at the same time, an Invoice of Mirrors, all sizes. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET Directly Opposite the Tremont House. FURNITURE SALE Every Wednesday & Saturday at 9 1-2 A. M. DRY GOODS SALE Every Monday at 9 1-2 o'clock A. M. AT OUR SALESROOM. Cash advanced on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar.
Olive Tar. Only and no other preparation ever compounded with the view of a general sale has ever been able to obtain testimonials from persons of such prominence as
GEO. LAW, Esq., Fifth ave., New York.
SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., Banker, N. Y.
THURLOW WEED, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
GEN. DUFF GREEN, Washington, D. C.
COL. SAMUEL COLT, Hartford, Conn.
COL. CHAS. MAY, U. S. Army.
REV. JOSHUA LEAVITT, Editor Independent, N. Y.
REV. E. BRIGHT, Ed. Examiner, N. Y.
REV. D. W. CROSE, Agent of American Bible Union, N. Y.
REV. T. F. R. SPINNING, Butternuts, New York.
REV. DR. LEONARD, Exeter, N. H.
And more than one hundred other well known persons.
OLIVE TAR. WHEN OLIVE TAR IS INHALED its healing Balsamic odors are brought in contact with the lining membrane of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs, Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and Healing any irritation or inflamation.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS TAKEN UPON SUGAR it forms an unequaled Soothing and Healing Syrup for Coughs and all Throat Diseases.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS APPLIED its Magnetic or concentrated curative power renders it a most speedy PAIN ANNIHILATOR. Olive Tar is not sticky, does not discolor. Fifty cents a bottle.
J. R. STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS Are a soluble preparation of Iron and Sulphur, identical with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy person. Uniting with the digested food—They Revitalize and Purify the Blood—They Impart Energy to the Nervous System—They Invigorate the Liver—They Strengthen the Digestion—They Regulate the Secretions of the Body—And are a Specific for all Female Weaknesses. PRICE ONE DOLLAR A PACKAGE.
STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR, STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS, STAFFORD'S INHALER. For sale by SMITH & DWYER, (Successors to Penton & Co.,) Wholesale and Retail Agents in Chicago.

CLOSING OUT SALE — OF — Fall and Winter Goods AT COST! Having Determined to Sell Out my ENTIRE STOCK OF Staple and Fancy Goods In the shortest possible time, I will commence on THURSDAY, NOV. 1ST, And offer at cost my large stock of seasonable and attractive goods. To convince the public that this sale is positive, and made to close up business, the prices of a few goods are here given:
Best Merrimack Prints, - - - - - 10 cts.
Lonsdale Bleached Cottons, - - 11½ c.
Best Styles Pacific DeLaines, - - - 15 cts.
Printed English Merinoes, - - - 50 cts.
Alexander's Kid Gloves, - - - - 90 cts.
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES AT HALF PRICE.
Ladies' Skirts, 10 hoops, at 37 1-2 cts.
Ladies' Skirts, 20 hoops, at 75 cts.
Ladies' Skirts, 30 hoops, at 112 1-2 cts.
Ladies' Skirts, 40 hoops, at 150 cts.
TERMS STRICTLY CASH. The Store will be closed at 7 o'clock in the evening after November 1st.
T. B. CARTER. 186 - - - Lake Street. - - - 186

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES. THE FOLLOWING LIST OF WINES, BRANDIES, ETC., WE WARRANT PURE AND GENUINE. We keep only such articles in this line as will command the approbation of the discriminating purchasers.
BRANDIES. THOS. HINE & CO., OTARD, DUPUY & CO., JAS. HENNESSY & CO., PINET, CASTILLON & CO.
WHISKIES. Crowe's Old Bourbon, 1853. S. T. Suit's Old Bourbon, 1854. " " " " 1856. " " " " 1858. Old Rye. Mehan's Irish. Ramsay's Scotch.
PORT WINES. PURE JUICE, OLD QUEEN, ROYAL OPORTO WINE CO.
SHERRY WINES. AMONTILLADO, TOPAZ, HARMONY & STAR BRAND.
MADEIRA WINE. SOUTH SIDE.
RUMS. JAMAICA, SANTA CRUZ.
ALES. MUIR'S EDINBURGH, in pts. JEFFREY'S SPARKLING, in pints.
PORTERS. E. & I. BURKE'S DUBLIN, in p'ts and q'ts. E. B. BYASS' LONDON, in p'ts and q'ts.
SMITH & DWYER, (Successors to Penton & Co.) 94 - - Lake Street - - 94 OPPOSITE THE TREMONT HOUSE.

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN.—This immense iron structure, nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world) erected across the RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, At Montreal, at a cost of Six-and-a-Half Millions of Dollars, to connect the Eastern and Western Divisions of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, Is now open for public traffic. This road of nearly 1,100 miles in length, is operated under ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH., TO PORTLAND, ME. And there is only ONE CHANGE OF CARS From Chicago or the Mississippi River to Portland or Boston. Quickest and most convenient route for travel between the South and West, and Canada and New England. Passengers and freight booked through all parts of Canada and the New England States; also to and from CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL, And the Continent of Europe, at considerably reduced rates, by the only regular Weekly line of UNITED STATES AND EUROPEAN MAIL STEAMERS, sailing from Quebec every Saturday, and from Liverpool every Wednesday throughout the year. For further particulars apply to WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal. JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, No. 19 Lake street, Under the Adams House, Chicago.

WET WHEAT.—Farmers take notice.—[illegible]

F. F. DeDERKY, M. D., Homoeopathic Physician, Surgeon, &c. [illegible]

ADVANCES MADE ON WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS AND BILLS OF LADING. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1860.

LET US HAVE PEACE.

We appeal to the Sham Democrats, who are urging their rank and file on to lawless and violent acts, by their misrepresentations of the purposes of the Republican party, to unite with us in an effort to preserve the peace on election day? Will they do it?

CAPITAL SHOULD OWN ITS LABOR.

Such are the words of one of the candidates for the Vice Presidency. He is the man who sold a carpenter and a blacksmith at auction, before he started out to persuade the carpenters and blacksmiths of the North to vote for him. Men of toil—men whose honest labor is the back-bone of the land—will you not hurl back the insult which this Johnson, a pampered child of slavery, has cast in your teeth? Remember that you are this day voting a heritage to your children. Shall it be this: "Capital should own its Labor?"

THE REAL ISSUE.

The question to be settled to-morrow is whether three hundred and fifty thousand slaveholders shall dictate to thirty millions of freemen whom they shall elect President and what shall be the policy of the Federal Government, or whether the majority shall determine these matters for themselves. All the issues of the campaign have been merged into this, and it has come to be a question, not of Freedom or Slavery in the Territories, merely, but whether there shall be freedom anywhere for anybody. Citizens of the free Northwest! are you ready for the question?

STILL COMING IN.

We hear of new and more important accessions from the ranks of the Douglas men. The recruits do not claim to be Republicans—do not care to be called so; but they want to emphasise the rebuke which will, on Tuesday next, be addressed to the men who broke up the Democratic party because they could not rule it, and have now laid their sacrilegious hands on this glorious Union, because they, a weak and impotent minority, cannot govern it. Thankful for any aid in the great, memorable and peaceful revolution which will be consummated on election day, we still invite the recruits to come in.

REBUKE THE DISUNIONISTS.

The disunion panic expended itself in a stock-speculation by which immense sums of money were bilched from innocent but timid holders of securities. But there are plenty of men now gabbling on the street corners of this city about the prospect of the speedy disruption of the government if a Northern man is elected President in the way and for the purpose authorized by the Constitution. Poor idiots! do they know that this same vaporing in which the fire-eaters are indulging, would have been heard if Douglas' chances had come uppermost instead of Lincoln's? Do they not know that the objection against Lincoln applies with great force to his only competitor in the North—that the election of any man not committed to the ultra and violent dogmas of the Southern fanatics, would have excited all the rage that is now exhibited—would have brought out the threats that come North on every breeze? Why, only a few days ago, the very men who are now endeavoring to frighten the North from its propriety, said they would hang Douglas if he dared speak in Atlanta, Georgia. If they dare not hear him, would they have dared say that they would submit to his administration? Are they not all the while classing him with the Abolitionists, the John Browns and Garrisons of the Free States? Would not they, with the prospect of his election before them, have set up the hoarse bellow that is now heard? Cease, then, imitating the bad manners and odious policy of the secessionists, you Douglas men who are spared only because you are weak and practically out of the fight! Know that these disturbers of the peace need your rebuke, and that when you stand at the street-corners retailing their gasconade or shedding great tears over their rant and fustian, you are serving those who hate you, and that you are earning the contempt of yourselves, even, when your reason returns. Stop your groans, dry up your tears, get color in your cheeks, and come over and help us, the party of the Constitution and the Union, like men. Then if the traitors threaten the government, we can dare them to their infernal work.

APPEAL TO WORKING MEN.

Henry Wilson, Senator in Congress from Massachusetts, himself a working man, the Natick shoemaker, in full sympathy with working men everywhere, closes a speech in these glowing words, which we, substituting Illinois for Massachusetts, would gladly make our own:

The Republican party, brought into being by the necessities of the country and the needs of the age, rejects the wicked dogma that slaves, the creatures of local law, are recognized by the Constitution as property, that the Constitution of Republican America carries slavery wherever it goes, and that the national flag protects slavery wherever it waves. The Republican party "cares whether slavery is voted up or down" in the Territories, rejects with horror the idea that "capital should own labor," disowns the craven declaration that "it is the part of patriotism and duty to recognize no principle," and bravely and hopefully accepts the duties now imposed upon the people of the United States, by the Providence of Almighty God. The Republican party proclaims its living faith in the self-evident truths of the Declaration of Independence, now scoffed at and jeered at by the leaders of the slave Democracy as "rhetorical flourishes," "glittering generalities," "self-evident lies," "farragoes of nonsense;" pronounced by Breckinridge, "abstractions," which, if carried into practice, would "lead our country rapidly to destruction," and declared by Douglas to mean only that "British subjects on this continent were equal to British subjects born and residing in Great Britain."

The Republican party believes, with its chosen leader, Abraham Lincoln, that "these expressions" of apostate Democratic politicians, "differing in form, are identical in object and effect—the supplanting of the principles of free government, and restoring those of classification, caste and legitimacy;" that "they would delight a convocation of crowned heads, plotting against the people;" that "they are the vanguard, the sappers and miners, of returning despotism." The Republican party believes, too, with its noble candidate, that the "abstract truth" of the declaration is "applicable to all men and all times;" that to-day and in all coming days, it shall be a rebuke and a stumbling-block to the harbingers of re-appearing tyranny and oppression." Accepting as its living faith the creed of the equality of mankind, the Republican party recognizes the poor, the humble, the sons of toil, whose hands are hardened by honest labor, whose limbs are chilled by the blasts of winter, whose cheeks are scorched by the suns of summer, as the equals before the law, of the most favored of the sons of men.

Believing that the Republican Fathers, of the North and of the South—with Washington and Franklin, Adams and Jefferson, Henry and Jay, Morris and Mason, Madison and Hamilton, King and Munroe, Pinckney and Martin, and their illustrious associates—that slavery is a "sin of crimson dye," "an atrocious debasement of human nature," "a dreadful calamity," which "lessens the sense of the equal rights of mankind, and habituates us to tyranny and oppression;" believing with Henry Clay, that "slavery is a wrong, a grievous wrong no contingency can make right," the Republican party is opposed to slavery everywhere. Recognizing the rights of the States, it does not claim power to abolish slavery in the States by Congressional legislation, but it claims the power to exclude from the Territories, and by the blessing of God it will use every legal power and make every honorable effort to expel from every Territory of the Republic.

Workingmen of Illinois, you who eat your bread in the sweat of the face, would you make the self-evident truths of the charter of Independence again the active faith of America—would you weaken the influences of slavery and the power of the slave-masters over the National Government—would you expel slavery and its degrading influences from the Territories—would you bring Kansas as as a free Commonwealth into the Union—would you suppress the reviving slave trade, now dishonoring the nation—would you erase from the statutes of New Mexico the inhuman slave code, and the more infamous code authorizing employers to degrade white laboring men with blows, while it denies all means of protection, by closing the courts against their repeals for redress—would you set apart the public domain for homesteads for the landless—would you construct a railroad across the central regions of the continent to the Pacific—would you adjust the revenue laws so as to incidentally favor American labor—would you win back our lost influence with the nations South of us on this continent, and thus increase and develop our manufacturing and commercial interests; would you reform existing abuses, strengthen the ties of interest and affection, which bind these sister States together, and put the Republic in the van of advancing nations, then,—commit, fully and unreservedly commit, yourself to the cause of Republicanism, to the support of the Republican party, and its tried and trusted candidates. Born in the ranks of the toiling masses, reared in the bosom of the people, trained in the hard school of manual labor, Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin are true to the rights, the interests, and the dignity of the workingmen of the Republic—worthy to lead their advancing hosts to victory for the vindication of rights as old as creation, and wide as humanity.

The sons of toil in Pennsylvania and Indiana—the toiling men whom slavery brands as "greasy mechanics," "filthy operatives," "small-fisted farmers," "hireling manual laborers who are essentially slaves," "the mud-sills of society"—have closed the contest by pronouncing their irreversible verdict for Republicanism. Illinois will respond to Pennsylvania and Indiana by a voice not to be misunderstood. Workingmen, to the rescue!

QUESTION OF FREE SPEECH.

The Editor of the *Times & Herald* is in favor of free speech—for himself and all other sprouts of chivalry who choose to insult the people of the North by threatening them with rebellion, secession, disunion, treason, war, pestilence and famine, if they dare exercise the rights which the Constitution confers, and elect a President of their choice. All right—so are we, so are all Republicans. But who ever heard that this *Times & Herald* remonstrated against the invasions of free speech, or the atrocious outrages against personal freedom of all sorts, which are the daily lot of Northern men who are unluckily caught on the soil which gave this oratorical editor birth? Has it ever protested against the recent suppression of free speech in Texas—a suppression of the lives of a great number of Northern men suspected of *thinking* that slavery is wrong? Not by a word. On the contrary, it howled the murderers on. It blathered about "Abolitionists," "fanatics," "poisoners," "incendiaries." Did it make a stand for free speech when the martyr, Bewley—one of the saintliest of men—was hung by a pro-slavery mob? Has it reproved that infernal spirit which runs riot in all the cotton States, and which has made them so many chambers of torture for Northern men? Does it ever utter words of indignation over the accounts which come to us every day in the public papers, that in this place a Northern man has been whipped; in that place, another one was tarred, feathered and rode on a rail; and in a third place, a third one shot—all for a whisper in condemnation of slavery or in defence of Abraham Lincoln and the North? Does it declaim against that Austrian despotism of the slave States which invades the mails, prys under seals, and burns newspapers? Never in any case—never! It is the South that does these things—the South born to govern. They are done in the interest of that atrocious system of American Slavery; and we know not from the editor of the *Times and Herald* that they are not all proper and right. Free speech, indeed!

No, Gov. McComas, you are not to be mobbed. The North has no institutions which will not bear your criticism—has no code of jurisprudence like that by which slavery oppresses. But you shall be shamed into decent respect for the manhood, courage and patriotism of those among whom you have cast your lot. You shall learn that Freedom has its votaries as well as Slavery its tools; and you shall live to blush for those impotent defences of despotism which you are now making, and the more impotent threats of disunion and treason to which you have latterly resorted. *This* is a free country, Governor. You are in the North, and safe. Put away your pistols, vote for Lincoln and sleep in peace.

DIRECT TRADE WITH EUROPE.

Eighteen Days from Chicago to Liverpool.

The following letter from Hon. Wm. Hamilton Merritt, of Canada, to George Steel, Esq., of this city, gives the particulars of the shipment of grain direct from Chicago to Liverpool, to which we referred a day or two since:

St. Catharines, 30th Oct., 1860.

Dear Sir:—On the 13th August, you enclosed me an article from one of the papers of your city, which I authorized you to carry into effect on the 10th September.

You will inform the Editor of that journal, that a cargo of 17,000 bushels of wheat was shipped by you on the 13th of September, in the propeller "Pittsburgh," on my account, at $1.01, on board.

Arrived at Port Colborne on the 18th—5 days; Welland Railway 1 day. 10,000 bushels of this cargo were shipped on board the propeller "Alps" on the 19th; arrived at Montreal the 23d—8 days; shipped on board the steamship "Jura," which sailed from Quebec on the 29th—making 16 days; from which deduct *one day* waiting for the propeller "Alps" at Port Dalhousie, and seven days between Montreal and Quebec, which will reduce the time of actual movement between Chicago and Quebec, in a distance of 1,525 miles, to *eight days*.

I received a letter from Messrs. Kenneth Dowie & Co., of Liverpool, of the 9th instant, advising the sale ex-ship at 11s6d per cental, sterling; account of sale to be sent by next mail, the items of which I will furnish you on arrival, for the benefit of the trade.

This shipment is so far satisfactory that it proves, only 26 days were occupied between the two ports at most, and the actual movement was reduced to 18 days, in place of 62, as per the log of the schooner "Dean Richmond" in 1856.

Every effort will be made to form a joint stock company, to build a line of propellers, of the capacity of 20,000 to 30,000 bushels, by the ensuing year, when the natural advantages of the St. Lawrence will be realized.

In the meantime, reducing all the commissions and charges between the grower in the West and the consumer in Europe to the lowest prices, will open an immediate trade, the extent of which few at this day comprehend.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Wm. Hamilton Merritt.

George Steel, Esq., Chicago, Ill.

The above shipment will, we understand, leave a fair margin for profit. The experiment was unfortunately made during the extreme high prices of the season. Had it been a week earlier or a week later, the profits would have been greater by some eight or ten cents per bushel. Nevertheless the experiment conclusively demonstrates that wheat can be shipped direct from this city to Liverpool in bulk, via the St. Lawrence, in as short, if not a shorter time than by any other route, and at a reasonable cost of shipment.

The public, both in the Western States and in Canada, owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Merritt for his enterprize in undertaking and successfully carrying out this experiment. No man perhaps has done more to develop the resources of Canada, and to make the St. Lawrence a practicable route for Western trade, than he. Should he succeed in the work of organizing the fast line of ocean propellers of which he speaks, he will have done much towards perfecting a greatly desired revolution in our Western commerce.

LOOK TO IT, REPUBLICANS.

Fraud! Fraud!

[Correspondence of Chicago Tribune.]

Galesburg, Nov. 2, 1860.

We have just discovered a plan adopted by our enemies to deceive our Republican voters in this Senatorial district.

A. C. Mason of this city, the Democratic candidate for State Senator in this district, has got out a "Ticket" headed Republican Ticket with all the Republican candidates names on it with the exception of T. J. Pickett, the Republican candidate for State Senator. That place is supplied with that of A. C. Mason. Those tickets have been scattered broadcast over the six counties composing this Senatorial district.

H. S. Smith, the "Danite" candidate for State Auditor, has done the same thing, substituting his name in place of Col. Dubois.

Sydney Myers, the Douglas candidate for Circuit Clerk in this (Knox) county, has also substituted his name in a Republican ticket in place of John H. Lewis, the Republican candidate.

It is reported that the *Observer* office, Democratic, was employed all day last Sabbath in getting out these bogus tickets. W. C. A.

OPINION OF A DOUGLASITE.

A Man who will Not Vote for Douglas to elect Breckinridge.

SENSIBLE ADVICE.

The following is from the pen of one of the most ardent of the friends of Mr. Douglas in this city. We commend his words to the young men of his party, and most earnestly commend to them his noble example in this great emergency:

Manifest Destiny.—Whatever the hopes and anticipations of a large portion of the people of these United States were two or three months since, the result of the approaching political contest is already determined in favor of the candidate of the Republican party, Abraham Lincoln. The results of energetic labor and thorough organization, coupled with the consciousness of a just cause, and favored by a corrupt and distracted opposition, have been foreshadowed by the late elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and success appears at last to light up and brighten the escutcheon of the hosts of freedom.

"The darkest hour is just before the dawn" has had a striking verification in the history of the career of the Republican party. When that little band of enthusiasts, grouped together, watching the lowering clouds of adversity gathering around them—upon whose shield was engraved the noble assertion that all men were created free and equal, whose energies have been spent in a steady opposition to the extension of slavery into our free territory, and States—and deeming their noble cause already crushed by a series of tyrannical actions against which they could offer no resistance—the famous Dred Scott decision, the arbitrary and unjust measures taken in the attempt to force obnoxious laws upon the people of the free territory of Kansas, the unfortunate and tragical termination to the zeal of the misguided Brown—their labor seemed indeed hopeless, and apparently without favor of God or man. But lo! the scene changes; at the very time when most it needs it, the enemy, grown too confident, loses its caution, becomes disorganized and exposes itself to the assaults of its hitherto despised foe, who, improving the opportunity, presses on again to the contest, with vigor renewed by the probability of success, and behold the result. One after another of the strongholds of the enemy fall before that determined, united band, and victory, long prayed for, seems at last to perch upon their banners.

And now a word to our hitherto opponents. Will those friends of Mr. Douglas, (and he has many in his home, here,) those who have supported him through everything while there was the slightest ground for hope—will they, while they are constantly hearing the assertion from those seceders from Democracy that Douglas would be the *last* man for whom they would cast their vote—those who have cast back to you your favorite candidate, with the insulting assertion that he was unfit for their support, and when you had fairly and openly nominated him at Baltimore, opening a side-show of their own, thus sowing the very dissension which has caused the defeat of the party; we ask, can you, in justice to yourselves, do *anything* that will have a tendency to support this reprehensible action. There is no Democrat, nor Republican either, who will not concede that the throwing of the election *out of the hands of the people*, is virtually giving the victory and the spoils to those very men whom, of all others, you would desire least to have them.

Gentlemen, you *know* you cannot elect Mr. Douglas, cast your vote on the 6th of November for Lincoln and Hamlin, let the election be by the people, make assurance doubly sure, and your hearts and minds will never disapprove the action of your hands on that day.

DEMOCRATIC COURTESY.

A Cincinnati Merchant Driven from the South.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 29.

Mr. Straight, of the highly respectable house of Straight, Deming & Co., Cincinnati, in passing through this city on a business visit, was called upon by a "Committee" who questioned him as to his political preferences or opinions. Being an honest and candid man, he stated that he should cast his vote for Lincoln, if at home, but that he did not expect to be there in season to vote. The members of the "Committee," upon learning his politics, advised him to leave town. Fearing that he might suffer personal violence, he left instanter.

Now, Mr. Straight had not been tampering with negroes; he had not even promulgated or volunteered his opinions; but the bare fact of voting for Lincoln was sufficient to make him odious to the "Committee," and he felt his life in danger by remaining here. But since his departure I have conversed with several of the more rational and conservative portion of the community, who sincerely regret the hasty retreat of Mr. Straight, and who unhesitatingly affirm that the "Committee" did not represent the feelings of the citizens of Montgomery; and we are unwilling to believe that any respectable and intelligent community would sanction the driving from their midst an unoffending and upright individual, for the mere fact of holding different opinions from themselves, without his attempting to spread or enforce them upon that community. In justice to the feelings of the majority of the more calm and right thinking portion of the Montgomery public, I have taken a moment to drop you this note. C.

Card from Mr. Straight.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 2d.]

Cincinnati, Nov. 1, 1860.

Eds. Com:—My Southern advertisement having reached your columns, I beg leave to make a brief correction and explanation.

With the exception of a strong desire to inform myself fully as possible in regard to the great interests involved in the proposed direct connections with the Southern system of railways, I had no other object in view, in my recent Southern tour, than to turn the attention of those who were trading in the Atlantic cities, New Orleans, St. Louis, &c., to a *better* market here from which to obtain supplies of many leading articles. In this I must, of course, have the sympathy of all who regard the interests of our city.

As for my political principles, I obtruded them upon no one, and gentlemen several times apologized to me, after a brief discussion, for having forced me into it. If all with whom I came in contact had been *gentlemen*, those paper missiles would never have crossed my way.

I could not be more prudent, if I should make the same trip a dozen times, unless prudence in this boasted land of freedom means denying one's strong convictions of what is true and really patriotic, whenever in the august presence of one of the negro-worshipping Disunion Democracy. Those who know me, would hardly expect this in my case, I trust. These men are determined to rule or ruin, and the strong probability of very soon being obliged to relinquish the immense patronage of this Government, renders them desperate. People who have dwelt peacefully in our quiet city the last three months, can form no correct idea of the fiendish dispositions of some of these men towards all opponents in general, and the supporters of Lincoln and Hamlin in particular.

An overwhelming Republican triumph is the much needed and only medicine that can cure their insanity, and I earnestly hope this will be administered to the entire extent of their necessities next Tuesday.

Before closing, I must do the Bell and the Douglas men the justice to say, I found most of them as tolerant as I could expect, under all the exciting circumstances, and I have no doubt nearly all of them will be found battling patriotically for the Constitution and the Union after election.

Respectfully, &c.,
S. Straight.

☞ Col. Gaulden, who figured largely in the late Charleston Convention, and who styles himself the "Roaring Lion of Liberty County," made a flaming speech in Savannah the other evening. He is an ardent supporter of the Little Giant. Some of his flights of oratory were wonderful. As he was closing on this occasion he pointed to the spirit of "American Liberty standing with a foot on the Atlantic, another on the Pacific, ready to plant the other on Central America." The Colonel's "spirit" having more than the usual number of feet it was suggested that "she was going it on all fours." As the Col. has taken open ground in favor of the re-opening of the Slave trade, we may soon expect to hear of the "spirit" having the spare foot on the African coast.

On His Muscle.—The La Crosse *Democrat*, a Douglas print, says it "don't want Lincoln elected, but if he should be, we intend to visit Washington next March to see how these brave Secessionists will act. If they don't fight, now that they have blustered so dreadfully, we shall never be afraid of them hereafter. If they do fight, we will be one to help whale the secession out of every mother's goslin of them."

DIABOLICAL INCENDIARISM.

How "Conservative" Politicians Deal with the Slavery Question.

TRICKS OF DESPERATE PARTISANS.

To the Editors of the N. Y. Evening Post:

The enclosed was handed to me by a gentleman from New Jersey, who reports the several districts of that State flooded with the trash, distributed gratuitously as an extra from the press of the New York *Herald*. The motto of the Union party seems to have assumed the practical form of "mendacity for the sake of the spoils."

Yours, &c.,
Gerard L. McKenzie.

THE SOUTH IN REVOLT.

Treason Rampant.

Negro Insurrections in South Carolina, Alabama and Arkansas.

GENERAL BICKLEY MARCHING UPON WASHINGTON.

GENERAL SCOTT ORDERED TO COMMAND THE ARMY OF THE NORTH.

GOVERNOR WISE ASSASSINATED.

SECRETARY COBB ARRESTED FOR TREASON.

John Minor Botts at the Head of 7,000 Men to Protect Washington.

Washington, half-past five o'clock.

Our people were thrown into the greatest consternation and surprise at the terrible announcement of the news received by a telegraphic dispatch to General Scott, received a few minutes since.

The conspiracy to dissolve the Union is now in progress of attempted consummation.

Several arrests have been made of prominent individuals for treason.

John Minor Botts has been chosen to the command of the volunteers to protect the Union.

Treason rife in South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia and Arkansas.

Virginia traitors dare not come out openly.

Governor Wise was assassinated while addressing a meeting of seceders.

Secretary Cobb was arrested while attending the same meeting, at the instigation of J. M. Botts, who has declared for Lincoln.

Meetings were called by the friends of the Union, who unanimously elected John Minor Botts as their Commander, and marched immediately for the defence of Washington.

Several insurrections of negroes are reported in South Carolina and Georgia.

General Scott leaves this evening in an extra train.

On the receipt of further news, we will immediately issue another extra.

[From the Louisville Journal, Nov. 2d.]

Politica Incendiarism.—We are informed that the following handbill, set forth in type as glaring as the type in which we couch it is minute and unconspicuous, is now circulating secretly through this community:

[From the Quincy (Ill.) Herald, Oct. 17th, 1860.]

THE NEGROES IN MOTION.

Negroes vote in Massachusetts. Negroes vote in New York. Negroes vote in Ohio. Negroes vote in almost every State where Black Republicans have had the power for a few years past. But for the votes of the negroes the Republicans would have been badly beaten in Ohio at the recent election in that State. The Cincinnati *Gazette* boasts that there are 2,000 negro Republicans in Ohio. The *Gazette* is a leading and influential Republican paper. Since the election it has grown bolder than ever, and now calls upon the "colored men of Cincinnati and vicinity," as follows:

COLORED MEN OF CINCINNATI AND VICINITY.

You are requested to meet and form yourselves into Wide Awake clubs immediately, for the purpose of furthering the interests of the friend of the human race, Abraham Lincoln. Our colored brethren had a tremendous demonstration in Boston recently. Already New York has spoken in favor of universal suffrage. "They who would be free, themselves must strike the blow." And if colored men would have their rights, they should move for the success of their friends. Do not let the Dutch and Irish monopolize all the honor of electing Lincoln and Hamlin. Colored men have a right to act at the polls as a vigilance committee for the prevention of illegal voting. John Brown, the hero of Harper's Ferry, is yet to be avenged.

We have no means of determining speedily whether this publication ever appeared in the Quincy (Ill.) *Herald* or not, but we feel assured at least that the quotation the handbill professes to make from the Cincinnati *Gazette* is a forgery. We have no doubt of this, and we presume that nobody else, who is acquainted with the character and tone of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and not blinded by sectional passion, has any more doubt of it than we have.

FRUITS OF LYING.

South Carolina Alarmed.

[From the Louisville Journal, 2d.]

One of the leading citizens of Louisville, who has a sister living in South Carolina, is in the deepest and most painful anxiety on account of the information contained in a letter that he received from her on Wednesday. She writes that the whole white population around her are in the greatest alarm at the signs and indications of a servile insurrection, and that not only all of the men, young and old, but the boys, and even some of the women, go constantly armed and are exercising the utmost vigilance day and night. This is certainly a most unhappy and portentious condition of affairs, but it is only what was to be expected and far less than is to be apprehended from the inflammatory speeches and publications and movements of the infamous Disunion traitors. The vials of wrath which they have unstopped may be emptied prematurely upon their wretched and guilty heads.

Whilst the whole atmosphere of South Carolina and of some of the other Southern States is filled with loud shouts and imprecations from the lips of the infuriated politicians and demagogues, who proclaim that the Republic must and shall be sundered as the only means of preventing the general and immediate emancipation of all Southern slaves, it is of course utterly impossible that the knowledge of what is going on should be shut out from the souls of the servile population. Everything said and done goes to them, exaggerated perhaps tenfold, and their minds are exasperated and maddened by the thought that their own section is holding them in bondage whilst a great empire is being severed because, as they are told, another and larger section is resolved to give them freedom and let them live without work. What is to be expected under such circumstances but that the deluded victims of combined Southern and Northern fanaticism will everywhere be ready to rise up and strike a desperate blow at those whom they deem their oppressors!

We tell our fellow-citizens of the South that, if they wish to live in peace and security, they must rebuke the atrocious incendiarism of their disunion demagogues. The Yancey-Breckinridge politicians must be compelled by the power of public sentiment to cease proclaiming upon all the winds of heaven that the supporters of Bell and the supporters of Douglas are abolitionists, and that if Lincoln is elected President, the whole North will at once send to the South a grand liberating army, which, re-enforced by the whole anti-Breckinridge strength of the South, will bring universal redemption to the men in bondage. Let the Southern fire-eaters, for God's sake, cease to hurl their blazing torches and fire-balls, either in fury or in sport, amid the combustibles piled mountain high among them. And, if they see occasion for alarm now, let them consider what will be the condition of things in case the Union shall be dissolved and a free-negro Canada outspread and extended along a thousand miles of slave border.

Douglas Men! Hear!

The Toledo (Ohio) *Herald and Times* is one of the most determined Douglas papers in the great Northwest, where they do not merely *talk* Douglasism, but actually *believe* in it. The leading article in its issue of Tuesday last (Oct. 29), is as follows:

WHAT WILL BE GAINED BY IT?

In the present position of parties, what will be gained by the Democratic party or the country, by throwing the election of President into the House? The result of devolving the election on the House, would be the choice of Lane by the Senate. Would it not be better for the Democratic party to be defeated than to perpetuate the present unscrupulous and corrupt dynasty? In our judgment defeat would be far preferable. We know it would be a thousand times more honorable to be defeated, than by combination with the mercenary crew who now have possession of the Government, to defeat the Republican candidate for the benefit of the political pirates who have dismembered the Democratic party. Defeat—honorable defeat—will purify the party and make it a united, compact organization; and above all will relieve it from the bad men who have brought defeat upon us by their shameless corruptions. The conspirators who have brought anarchy and bitterness into the Democratic ranks, and by their faithlessness rendered the defeat of our candidate certain, are willing to unite with the party just as far as their action with it will promote their own aggrandizement. They will vote the Democratic ticket if by doing so they can accomplish their purpose—the defeat of Douglas and the success of the bolters' ticket. The good of the Democratic party and the honor of the country, alike forbid that combinations formed to defeat the selection of a President by the people, should be successful. The success of the scheme is calculated to destroy the integrity of all political organizations. In the election of a Chief Magistrate by the American people there is a moral grandeur, which has challenged the admiration of the civilized world, and we hope never to see the Democratic party so far forget the glory of its great achievements as to lend itself to an unscrupulous cabal, who, if successful, would sink the Presidential contest to the level of a horse market. The end is disgraceful, the means dishonorable, and we invoke the spirit of independence and manliness which characterized the masses of the party in the days of Jackson and Polk, to forbid the disgrace which such an unholy coalition would fasten upon all engaged in it.

Let us preserve our identity, and after the conflict, if we are defeated, we will remain a distinct, united and respected organization, efficient and effective for future contests. Freed from traitors in our ranks, with a loyal body of a million and a half of voters, true to the principle of self-government, the Democratic party will place its noble chieftain in charge of the Government, after the people have had four years of strife and discontent. Any other course would be dishonorable to ourselves and treasonable to our candidate and our principles.

The Patrimony of St. Peter.—Of the provinces which remain to the Pope, Rome and Camarca have 326,504 inhabitants; Civita Vecchia, 20,710; Velletria, 62,013, and Frosinone, 153,369; a total of 562,597 inhabitants. The Piedmontese have deprived him of the Marches, Umbria and the province of Viterbo. The population of the Marches is 894,055; of Umbria, 472,699, and of Viterbo 129,373 inhabitants. Thus 1,496,019 inhabitants have been withdrawn from the temporal sway of the Pope.

Douglas Men with their Eyes Open—Will Candid Douglasites take heed?

The approach of election day is telling a new story among many sincere supporters of Mr. Douglas, as they see that their own favorite must inevitably be left far behind in the final result. Viewing the whole aspect of the election candidly they see that the choice is narrowed down to Lincoln or Joe Lane, and they are deciding to vote for Lincoln rather than to assist indirectly in the election of either Breckinridge or Lane.

Among those who have taken this view of the subject, it gives us pleasure to name Hon. Charles R. Gill, the present member of the State Senate from Watertown district. Mr. Gill is a lawyer of superior ability, and as a politician yields an extensive influence. He has been ardently supporting Douglas until convinced that his prospects are hopeless, and now announces his intention to vote for Lincoln, Hamlin, Sloan, and the whole Republican ticket. Mr. Gill was a delegate in the Convention which nominated Larabee, but supports Sloan with sincerity and zeal. At the Republican meeting in Watertown to-day, he is to speak, giving his reasons for his decision. We wish the Douglas men of this vicinity would go and hear him. Henry Bartram, present City Treasurer of Watertown, and also the Marshal of that city have both abandoned Douglas, and are going for Lincoln. D. W. Caswell, a prominent lawyer of Ft. Atkinson, has also determined to vote against Breckinridge and Lane, in the most effective way, that is, for Lincoln and Hamlin. The St. Paul *Pioneer and Democrat*, the leading Douglas paper of Minnesota, in a recent article distinctly avowed that Mr. Douglas' prospects were utterly hopeless since the October elections, and that the only choice was between Lincoln, and Breckenridge or Lane.—*Dodge Co. (Wis.) Citizen.*

A Sorry Sight.

[From the Mo. Democrat.]

Last night in front of the Planters' House was enacted one of the most pitiful scenes of the campaign. Senator Green, who was stopping at the Hotel, it seems was very anxious to make a speech, whereupon the stragglers of the Breckinridge Legion were drummed out exactly twenty-six strong, and marched down to the Hotel. Colton Green, one of the shining (?) lights of the Breckinridge party, was with the Senator, who was in a condition to need attendance, and as the band approached hurried Mr. Green down to the front door just as the band had ceased playing their marching tune, which was called a serenade, and will probably be so recorded in the official organ this morning. As Mr. Green appeared on the steps he was received with cheer, and as it was noised about who the *elevated* speaker was a crowd of perhaps two hundred and fifty collected about the door.

Mr. Green made several witty and strong points in his speech, but as a whole, it was unfit to be published, being filled with obscenity and oaths. He was interrupted several times by the servent girls of the house, who had collected on the balcony above, and were "*hurraing for Douglas!*" but upon the entrance of one of the "legion," and a complaint being made to those in charge, (who were not cognizant of such interruption), it was immediately stopped.

A party of Douglas men were collected on the opposite side of the street, and they, in their rowdyism, took pleasure in taunting the speaker by cheering for Douglas, when Mr. Green—*Senator* Green, calling them by the foulest of names, averred, with a horrid oath, that he could whip them all, one at a time, and would do it if they came across the street. This only amused the Douglasites, who seeing Mr. Green's *elevated* condition, continued to annoy him. He, however spoke, for more than an hour, when he adjourned to the bar-room, where he indulged in a fresh inspiration of corn juce, which was repeated at indefinite intervals up to the time we left.

News from the National Capital.

Washington, Oct. 31, 1860.

THE DUTY OF SOUTHERN OFFICE HOLDERS IN THE EVENT OF LINCOLN'S ELECTION.

It is said that the mode of practical secession indicated in yesterday's *Herald*, namely a universal resignation by all federal office holders throughout the slaveholding States, is founded on a theory of independence too stoical for these degenerate days. Besides, it is gravely urged that the chances of the complete overthrow of a republican administration would be endangered if the opponents of Lincoln quit all the influential places, and therefore the present incumbents ought to hold on to posts of any power or authority, and heroically devote themselves to their country's service, filling up the horrid gulf of federal patronage themselves, like so many Curtii. Some of the Southern office holders may, therefore, deem it a sacred duty not so resign, even if Lincoln is elected.

SENATOR TOOMBS' SPEECH IN ALABAMA.

Senator Toombs' speech in Montgomery, Alabama, only gave expression of what thousands throughout that region are thinking and feeling. If the North thinks it exaggerated, the opinion is most erroneous.

THE CONVERSION OF SAILING VESSELS INTO STEAMERS.

The Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to examine the sailing ships of the navy to determine the expediency of converting them into effectual war steamers, which has been in session some time, have completed their report, and to-day submitted it to the Secretary. After careful and thorough examination of all the ships at the navy yards on the Atlantic coast, they have found it inexpedient, owing to their small capacity and various other considerations, to recommend any but the following line-of-battle ships:

Pennsylvania,	Alabama,
Columbus,	Virginia,
Ohio,	New York,
North Carolina.	

The other two, the Delaware and New Orleans, are unfit, both in frame and planking, for this alteration.

The entire cost of converting these ships, according to their estimate, will be three million sixty-four thousand dollars—about one half the cost of steam frigates of the Minnesota class.

The Board close their report as follows:

We are, therefore, of opinion that, in view of the cost, condition, model and general character of the vessels after their conversion, it is expedient to convert the above-named line-of-battle ships into steamers in the manner proposed; and we believe they will prove to be efficient steamships of war of full steam power.

A YOUNG LADY MURDERED BY A SLAVE WOMAN!

The Murderess Caught and Hanged!

[From the Mo. Democrat, 2d.]

Reliable intelligence from Fulton, Calloway county, Mo., apprises us that a shocking tragedy occurred within eight miles of that place on Saturday last. In the house of a Mr. Barnes was a female slave of irascible and dangerous temper, who had frequently been enraged at Mr. Barnes' daughter, Susan J., a young lady of some eighteen years of age. Saturday morning the slave was sent to work in a corn-field, and the family set off to attend a meeting of some kind, leaving Miss Barnes alone at home. On returning from the meeting they were horrified to find her shockingly beaten to death, and the floor and walls of the dwelling bespattered with blood. The dinner table had been set, evidently by Miss Barnes, and her knitting work lay disarranged on the kitchen floor. The kitchen showed blood and signs of a struggle. Blood marks were visible along the walls to the east room, on the floor and walls of which was much more blood, and the room exhibited plain traces of violent strife. Next, the blood was traced to the west room, where the murder had been committed, and where the corpse was found lying in gore.

The slave woman was called, and found to have changed her dress since morning. On search, the dress was found in the field, hidden and bloody. A shovel was found bloody and battered. When confronted with her bloody dress, the woman confessed that she had killed Miss Barnes. She was placed in custody of Deputy Constable Henry Willing, who rode off in haste for the jail, at Fulton.

When within three miles of Fulton, he was overtaken by a party on horses, who took the prisoner from him, led her to a tree not far off, and there hanged her till she was dead.

Gen. Harney Censured.

The following is the official letter, by order of the President, addressed to Gen. Harney:

Having given a most careful examination to all the events which have lately occurred in the Department of Oregon, and to the explanation of his conduct therein submitted by Gen. Harney to this Department, the Secretary of War feels it his duty to express his disapprobation of the orders issued by General Harney, under date of April 10, 1860, by which Captain Pickett was placed in command at Camp Pickett. A question having arised between the governments of the United States and Great Britain as to the sovereignty of the island of San Juan, and danger being anticipated to the friendly relations of the two countries from the condition of affairs upon the island itself Gen. Scott was sent, on the 16th of September 1859, empowered by the government of the United States, to make such temporary arrangement as would avoid all collision, until the whole matter had been amicably adjusted by the diplomatic action of the two nations. In pursuance of these powers, General Scott repaired to San Juan, and having taken steps the which he deemed advisable, returned, leaving with Gen. Harney, for his guidance and instruction, letters and orders of the following dates: November 5th and 9th, 1859. The essential points of these instructions and orders were, first, the removal of the larger part of the United States force on San Juan Island; second, the retention of one company of United States troops, under Captain Hunt; third, the special injunction to General Harney to remember that the sovereignty of the Island is still in dispute between the two governments; and until definitely settled between them, that British subjects have equal rights with American citizens on the island, accompanied by a copy of Gen. Scott's assurance to Governor Douglas of his intention to instruct our commanding officers on the Island to allow no person claiming to be functionary of Washington Territory to interfere with any British subject residing or happening to be on the same island whilst it shall remain in dispute between our respective governments. In opposition to these instructions, General Harney removed Captain Hunt and substituted Captain Pickett in his place, issuing at the same time to Captain Pickett the following order:

Third—Under the organic act of the Congress of the United States for the establishment of the Territorial government of Washington, the first Legislative Assembly of 1854 passed an act including the Island of San Juan as a part of Whatcom county. This act was duly submitted to Congress, and has not been disapproved. It is, therefore, the law of the land. You will be obliged consequently to acknowledge and respect the civil jurisdiction of Washington Territory in the discharge of your duties in San Juan, and the General commanding is satisfied that any attempt of the British commander to ignore this right of territory will be followed by disagreeable results out of his power to control.

The Secretary of War disapproves this order of General Harney, in violation of the order of General Scott, and of the agreement between the two governments respecting the island of San Juan, which might have been attended by disastrous consequences. At the same time, whilst expressing his disapprobation, he has no doubt of the good intentions of General Harney in the premises; and from his known high character and distinguished services he is not disposed to be severe in his condemnation.

John B. Floyd,
Secretary of War.

War Department, October 25, 1860.

STARTLING NEWS FROM SOUTHERN KANSAS.

The Settlers on the Cherokee Indian Lands Driven Away by U. S. Troops—Seventy-Five Houses Burned—One Hundred Families Turned Out on the Prairie.

Special Correspondence of the Leavenworth Times.

Mapleton, Oct. 25, 1860.

There is at present a revival of the excitement of other days in Southern Kansas. The scene is removed a little further South than on former occasions, but there is the same "irrepressible" incentive underlying it all. During the last few days there has been an exhibition of one of the most barbarous spectacles, on what is termed the Cherokee neutral lands, ever known in any civilized community. For the last six years, that district which embraces an area some twenty-five miles by forty, has been filling up with honest and industrious pioneers, who have settled there for permanent homes, and in as good faith as any citizen of Kansas. They have made all the ordinary improvements, and are surrounded by crops and herds, like the old residents in other countries.

A few mornings since they were surprised by the report that the United States troops were on the way from the South, to drive them from their premises. In a few hours, the report was confirmed by the appearance of the Indian agent, whom they call Col. Cowan, accompanied by a company of cavalry, sixty in number, commanded by Capt. Sturgess. They commenced immediately applying the torches to the dwellings of the settlers, traveling northward with their work of devastation and ruin. Nearly all the settlers on what is called the "Lightning Creek Settlement" were thus visited by them. They came on to Cow Creek's branch of the Dry Wood, and there showed the same relentless spirit. The news of their destructive raid traveled before them, and the settlers on the Dry Wood rallied to the number of three or four hundred, who sent a committee of conference to visit the "Col." The committee contended that whatever might be his right to disturb the settlers further south, that they, on the Dry Wood, were on what is called the "eight mile strip," and that they were on no part of the Cherokee tract, but on lands not subject to pre-emption. At least, they contended that question was yet in a measure unsettled, that they should be favored, and allowed to remain until a new survey could be made, and the whole matter legally adjusted.

To hasten our particulars, something that they called a "treaty" was finally agreed to, and a written pledge was signed on the part of the citizens that they would abandon that district previous to the 25th of November next, provided the agent would spare their dwellings at this time, and leave the country. Accordingly the incendiary withdrew, but threatened them in this wise as he was leaving: that, if every man of them did not leave before the day specified, he would burn, not only their houses, next time, but all their feed, grain, and everything he could find valuable.

When this news came to our citizens in this portion of the county, they immediately sent down delegations to learn the facts and report. Some of these gentlemen have returned, and report a most distressing scene. Seventy-four houses have been burned, and at least one hundred families turned out upon the bare prairies, all by that subtile acquaintance of ours called the power of the Federal Government. I have, during the last twenty-four hours, conversed with at least twenty persons from that county, and all give it as the saddest scene ever witnessed in Kansas. Women and children are now sheltered in the bushes along the creeks, mourning their hard fate. They feel disconsolate—almost sick of life. Some say they would as soon die as leave the country they have been laboring so hard to improve during the last six years. In fact, the whole community are quite discouraged, and know not what to do. They almost feel deserted—as cast out from everybody. If they don't belong to Kansas, or to anywhere else, and no arm appears to protect them, or show them any sympathy in this sad hour, what, they ask, is to be their fate?

A meeting was held last evening, at Marmaton, some four miles this side of the land referred to. It was largely attended, both by delegations from the Dry Wood and other portions of this county. All I have here written was more than confirmed by those who spoke. One gentleman stated that he knew of a case where this Col. Cowan came to a house in which a lady was sick, having a child but two days old. All their pleading was in vain. He ordered his men to carry her out on her bed, and lay her upon the prairie. His orders were obeyed, when he ordered the house fired in which she was lying, thus outraged and unprotected, in full view. What savage heart was ever more destitute of humanity?

But, this letter will contain but the beginning of the chapter, and I must close by saying—the future is ominous. There is a plot underlying all this, well known in this community. A mass meeting is called at Cato, on the Dry Wood, next Wednesday. The indignation is very general, and the excitement high. I understand a committee is now on the way to see Gov. Medary.

Yesterday morning, just after Capt. Sturgess' company had started South, a messenger arrived—"on his third horse"—from Fort Leavenworth, with orders for him to start for that place immediately.

Albatross.

Proclamation of King Victor Emanuel to the People of Southern Italy.

At a solemn moment for the national history and for the destinies of the country, I address my word to you, people of Southern Italy, who having in my name changed the State, send me deputations of every class of citizens, magistrates and representatives of your municipal bodies, asking to be restored to order, blessed with freedom, and united with my Kingdom. I will tell you by what thought I am guided, and what is my consciousness of the duties which a man placed by Providence on an Italian throne ought to fulfill.

I ascended the throne after a great national calamity. My father gave me a lofty example by abdicating the crown to save his own dignity and the freedom of his people. Charles Albert fell sword in hand, and died in exile. His death associated more and more the destinies of my family with those of the Italian people, who for so many centuries have given to all foreign lands the bones of their exiles, as a pledge for restoring the inheritance of every nation placed by God within the same boundaries, and joined together by the bond of a common language. I educated myself by that example, and the memory of my father was my guardian star. I could never hesitate in my choice between a crown and the word I had given. I strengthened freedom in an epoch not very favorable to freedom, and I wished that, as it developed itself, it should take root in the manners of the people, for I could never harbor any jealousy or suspicion of what was dear to my people. By preserving freedom in Piedmont I religiously respected the heritage which the prophetic mind of my august father had bequeathed to all Italians. By representative franchise, by popular education, by freedom of trade and industry, I endeavored to increase the well-being of my people. I wished that the Catholic religion should be respected, but also that every man should be free in the sanctuary of his own conscience, and by strengthening civil authority I openly resisted that obstinate and scheming faction which boasts to be the only friend and guardian of the throne, but which aims at ruling in the name of Kings, and placing between the Sovereign and the people the barrier of its intolerant passions.

This system of government could not be without effect upon the rest of Italy. The concord between the Sovereign and the people in the purpose of national independence and of civil and political liberty, the parliamentary tribune and the free press, and the army, which had preserved its military traditions under the tricolor, raised Piedmont to the rank of standard-bearer and arm of Italy. The strength of my monarchy was not the result of the arts of a clandestine policy, but of the open influence of ideas and of public opinion. I was thus enabled to maintain in that part of the Italian people which was united under my sceptre the notion of a national leadership (*egemonia*), whence was to spring the concordant harmony of the several provinces in one single nation.

Italy was able to understand my conception when she beheld my soldiers sent into the fields of the Crimea beside the troops of the two great Western Powers. I wished thereby to acquire for Italy the right of participating in all acts concerning the interests of Europe. At the Congress of Paris my Embassadors were able to speak for the first time to Europe of your sufferings. It became clear to all men how the preponderance of Austria in Italy was injurious to the balance of power in Europe, and what dangers beset the independence and freedom of Europe so long as the rest of the Peninsula was subject to foreign influence.

If the events of Central Italy were the consequence of the war to which we had called the people, if the system of foreign intervention was forever to be banished from Italy, I had a duty to recognize, and to uphold the right of those people legally and freely to utter their vote. I withdrew my Government—they made an orderly Government; I withdrew my troops—they organized regular forces, and, vieing with each other in unanimity and civil virtues, they rose to so high a reputation and strength, that nothing but the overbearing violence of foreign arms could have subdued them. Thanks to the wisdom of the Central Italian people, the monarchical idea constantly gained strength, and monarchy gave a moral guidance to that peaceful popular movement. Thus did Italy rise in the estimation of civilized nations, and it became clear to all Europe that the Italians were fit for self-government.

"My magnanimous ally, the Emperor Napoleon III., felt that the Italian cause was worthy of the great nation he rules. A righteous war inaugurated the new destinies of our country. The Italian soldiers fought nobly beside the unconquered legions of France. The volunteers hastening from all Italian provinces, from all Italian families, under the Cross of Savoy, showed that all Italy had invested me with the right of speaking and fighting in her name. Policy put an end to the war, but not to its effects, which went on with their development, following the unanswering logic of events and of popular movement.

"Had I been actuated by that ambition which is ascribed to my family by those who do not consider the nature of the times, I could have been satisfied with the acquisition of Lombardy; but I had shed the precious blood of my soldiers, not for myself, but for Italy. I had called the Italians to arms. Several provinces had changed their form of government to join in the war of Independence—a war opposed by their Princes. After the peace of Villafranca those provinces asked my protection against the threatened restoration of their former Governments.

"When I accepted the annexation I knew what European difficulties I was about to meet; but I could not break the word I had given to the Italians in my war proclamation. Those who would charge me with imprudence should calmly consider what would become of Italy on the day in which monarchy should appear powerless to satisfy the want of a national reconstitution. The annexation did not change the substance of the national movement, but it assumed new forms. By accepting from the popular right those fine and noble provinces, I must recognize the application of that principle, nor could I measure it by the rule of my private feelings and interests. In support of that principle, I, for the good of Italy, made the sacrifice which cost my heart the dearest; I renounced two most noble provinces of the kingdom of my ancestors.

"I have always given these Italian Princes who wished to be my enemies sincere counsels, resolving, however, that if those counsels were vain, I would meet the danger to which their blindness would have exposed the throne by accepting the will of Italy. It was in vain that I offered to the Grand Duke (of Tuscany) alliance before the war; in vain that, after the peace, I offered the Head Pontiff, in whom I venerate the head of the religion of my fathers and of my people, to take upon himself the vicarship of Umbria and the Marches. It was evident that if those provinces, which were only restrained by the arms of foreign hirelings, did not obtain the security of that civilized Government which I proposed, they would sooner or later break out into revolution. Neither will I recall the counsels given for many years by the Powers to King Ferdinand of Naples. The judgement which was pronounced against his Government at the Paris Congress naturally prepared the people for a change, if the outcry of public opinion and the efforts of diplomacy proved to be of no avail. I offered the young successor of that King an alliance for the war of independence. But there also I found souls closed against all Italian feelings, minds darkened by passion and obstinacy. It was natural that the events in Northern and Central Italy should arouse men's minds in the South. In Sicily the excitement broke out into open insurrection. A fight began for freedom in Sicily, when a brave warrior devoted to Italy and to me—General Garibaldi—sailed to its aid. They were Italians. Could I, ought I, to have prevented them? The fall of the Government of Naples strengthened in my heart the conviction that kings and governments should build their thrones on the love and esteem of the people. The new Government in the Two Sicilies was inaugurated in my name. But some of its acts caused apprehension, lest it should not in every respect well interpret that policy which is represented by my name. It was feared throughout Italy that under the shade of a glorious popularity, of a long-tried honesty, a faction should muster which was ready to sacrifice the forthcoming triumph of the national cause to the chimeras of its ambitious fanaticism. All Italians turned to me to avert this danger. It was my duty to do it, because in the present emergency it would be no moderation, no wisdom, but weakness and imprudence, not to take with a strong hand the direction of that national movement, for which I am responsible before Europe. I have sent my soldiers into the Marches and Umbria, and scattered that ill-sorted mob of people of all nations and tongues, which had gathered there as a new, strange phase of foreign intervention, and the worst of all. I have proclaimed Italy for the Italians; and will never allow Italy to become the nest of cosmopolitan sects, assembling there to hatch reactionary plots, or to further the objects of universal demagogy.

"People of Southern Italy! My troops march into your country to strengthen public order. I do not come to impose my will upon you, but to see that yours is respected. You will be called freely to manifest it. May the vote you will deposit in the urn be inspired by that Providence which protects a righteous cause! Whatever may be the course of events, I tranquilly await the judgment of civilized Europe, because I am convinced that I have fulfilled my duties as a King and an Italian. My policy may not, perhaps, be useless to reconcile in Europe the progress of the people with the stability of monarchies. I know that in Italy I close the era of revolutions.

"VICTOR EMANUEL.
"FARINI.

"Given in Ancona, this 9th of October, 1860."

MOVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE.

Germans Coming over in a Body—ONE HUNDRED GERMANS of West Seneca, Erie County, (N. Y.) all of whom have heretofore acted with the Democratic party, come out in the Buffalo *German Telegraph* over their own signatures and declare their intention to vote for Lincoln and Hamlin.

—A friend writes us from Magnolia, Putnam county, that Hon. C. B. Denio, has been doing a glorious work for the last few days, in Peoria, Woodford, Marshall, Stark and Putnam counties. He says "the Putnam and Peoria districts are no longer doubtful. We shall elect our Representatives by majorities, which will hereafter preclude a hopeful resistance."

New York.—The Tribune of Thursday morning says, that in that city, among the number that have lately resolved to vote for Lincoln, are several members of the famous *Fifth Avenue Committee*. In Wyoming county, T. S. Gillett, editor of *The Wyoming Times*, hitherto a Breckinridge man, and a member of the last Democratic State Convention, has come to the same conclusion. He addressed the Wide Awakes of Perry on Monday evening last in denunciation of "the sickening, mawish, and incongruous amalgamation ticket" that has recently been patched up by an outside organization—a Dry Goods firm—in the "City of New York."

—Hon. S. P. Chase Speaks in a Slave State.—Ex-Gov. Chase of Ohio, made a splendid Republican speech at Covington, Ky., on Thursday night. The Odd Fellows Hall, the largest in Covington, was never so crowded. He was listened to with respect, and many of his sentiments largely applauded.

Still Coming!—Dr. Smyles, of Monroe county, and brother-in-law of the editor of the Rochester *Union*, has come out for Lincoln and Hamlin. The Rochester *Democrat* publishes a speech just made by the Doctor, from the very spot where, twenty years ago, he made the first speech for democracy.

PERSONAL.

Oliver L. Taylor, Esq., editor and proprietor of the *Iowa State Gazette*, died a few days since.

—On Tuesday night of last week, B. J. Orten, heretofore considered one of the most respectable married citizens of Munson, Henry Co., Ill., took the wife of Mr. Morton, of the same place, and fled to parts unknown. He had previously obtained the cash for his farm and stock, and had evidently been making preparations to commit the foolish act. It is supposed he had from $6,000 to $8,000 with him. No track of the guilty pair has yet been discovered.

—Rev. Ephraim Nute, Jr., of Kansas, spoke before Theodore Parker's Society in Music Hall, Boston, on Sunday, upon "Italy with recollections of Theodore Parker," whom the speaker saw and conversed with freely, when abroad last winter.

—Rev. T. Starr King will return to Boston after his present engagement with the Unitarian Society in San Francisco expires.

—The London *Post*, the organ of the English Government, in an editorial upon the visit of the Prince of Wales to this country, says:

He may visit Canada and the States again before he is King of England, and be as well received; he may see India, and other portions of his mother's vast dominions, and wherever he goes he will be honored with the loyalty and love of his mother's subjects; but nothing, one would think, will ever equal in depth, clearness and freshness, the impressions of this first transatlantic trip.

WE WILL EXHIBIT—
Monday, Oct. 29th,
From the Great Closing Out
AUCTION SALES OF THE SEASON.

ONE HUNDRED PIECES
New all Silk Plaid Silks for Two Shillings and Six Pence a Yard.
100 Pieces Plaid Silks
for Three Shillings a Yard; Regular price Six Shillings a Yard.
FIVE HUNDRED PIECES
High Lustered, Heavy Lyons Plaid Silks for Fifty Cents.
200 Pieces Extra Quality
BLACK, FIGURED, STRIPED, AND A BAYADOR SILKS, for SIX SHILLINGS.
One Hundred Pieces Extra Quality and Style, Regular
12 Shillings Silk for 7 Shillings.
SUPERB SILK ROBES,
Containing 20 yards, for Eighteen Dollars.
Double Faced Silks
In Black and all Colors, from Four to Six Shillings a Yard less than elsewhere. We are now selling Silks of Every description
FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT. BELOW
The Actual Manufacturing Cost. And we now exhibit a Stock of Silks and Silk Goods, unequalled for Extent, Variety and Richness, West of New York. We will Exhibit at the same time
French Merinos
Forty Per Cent. Less than ever before offered in this City. Also
Latest Novelties in Paris Cloaks,
IN CLOTH AND VELVETS, RICH LYONS, ILLUMINATED AND REPT SILKS.
Paris Printed Merinos, Cashmeres and Delaines.
RICH LACES.
SUPERB EMBROIDERIES,
Novelties in Lace Sets and Sleves,
AND ELEGANT PARIS DRESS GOODS.
We Respectfully but Earnestly request the Immediate Attention of our Lady Patrons to this arrival, as it comprises many rare and choice goods that cannot be replaced this season, and entirely different from anything
TO BE FOUND ELSEWHERE IN THIS CITY.
Also some Extraordinary Bargains in all kinds of Goods. We now offer at Wholesale or Retail, incomparably the Largest and Choicest stock of GENERAL DRY GOODS, ever opened West of New York, every piece of which we will sell for
NETT CASH ONLY,
at Wholesale or Retail, less than can be bought elsewhere in this city, under any possible circumstances.
DO NOT BUY GOODS ELSEWHERE AT ANY PRICE, TILL YOU SEE OUR BARGAINS.
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[oc11-d267-1m]

NEW FALL GOODS.
GLOVES, HOSIERY AND UNDER GARMENTS,
FOR GENTLEMEN, LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Children's Fancy Hosiery in great variety.
Hand-Knit Worsted Goods that cannot be surpassed.
Dress and Cloak Trimmings—the latest choice styles.
Buttons, Tassels, Girdles—a full assortment.
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French and German Corsets from the best manufactories.
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A full assortment of Zephyr Worsteds at Wholesale and Retail.
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THE NORTHWEST
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A Great Want Supplied.
A pure Wine of delicate flavor that competent judges pronounce superior to most of the high priced wines sold in this country, is now being produced by the undersigned from the
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Beyond the ordinary tonic effect of a pure grape wine, this acts as an alterative, and INVALIDS SUFFERING FROM INDIGESTION AND CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS, and who, CONSEQUENTLY, CANNOT USE OTHER WINES, are using it with the happiest effect.
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We would invite particular attention to our assortment of French Teeth Brushes, which are far superior to any other Brushes sold.
FINE DRESSING COMBS,
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THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT,
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For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family,
Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists, and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities, (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD AND PURE GIN. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.
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UPHOLSTRY GOODS.
Spring Beds, Hair, Cotton, Sea-Grass, Excelsior and Moss Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Blankets, Quilts, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Lounges, Foot Stools, Billiard Cloths, Plushes, Enamelled Cloths, Curled Hair of various grades, Moss and Excelsior by the bale, Sea-Grass, Springs, Webbing, Bed Lace, Mattress Tufts and Twines for Upholsterer's use.
PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.
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[se29-d131-3m]

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The Best and Cheapest at
STANTON'S,
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Twenty per cent Cheaper than can be found Elsewhere,
At Wholesale and Retail,
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
HAVANA SEGARS.
Try My Segars — 10 For 25 Cts.
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All Imported direct, and better for the Money than can be found ANYWHERE.
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FOUNDRY, PIG, AND CHARCOAL IRON,
always on hand and for sale at low rates by
G. S. HUBBARD & CO., No. 12 River St.
The N. C. Co., Iron will work well for foundry use by mixing 40 per cent. with other brands for general purposes.

Special Notices.
☞ Persons afflicted with the Fever and Ague should not spare either time, trouble or expense, so procure Dr. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS, whose beneficent effects upon the system has been clearly proved to those who have been stricken down in a short space of time by this dreadful curse, whose cheeks are wan and meagre, and whose nights are sleepless and restless, and whose eyes are dim and sunken, with death staring them in the face, this compound must prove a blessing; snatching them as it were, from the mouth of the grave. None know its true value until they have tested it. When all others have failed, these Bitters have restored the sufferers to pristine health. Their popularity in the Western and Southern parts should introduce it to all families.
Sold by druggists and dealers generally every-where.
☞ Those who are curious to see the wonderful perfection to which A. Oberw[illegible] (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 100 Lake street and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural, so well adjusted to the head.
☞ Greeley's Bourbon Bitters.
—These popular Bitters possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of Pure Old Bourbon Whiskey, and are considered the most efficacious Tonic and Stimulant, as well as the most agreeable Stomachic, ever offered to the public. As a Tonic for Old People, or delicate Ladies, convalescent invalids, and all weakly people, they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness or Debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong, healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For Lung Complaints, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Nervous Diseases and Liver Complaints, they are an invaluable Remedy; and are a certain preventative of Chills and Fevers.
Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.
W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 33 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.
J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 79 State street, Chicago.
B. B. LANDON, Agent.
☞ Kennedy's Medical Discovery.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore Mouth.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ears.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Lepra.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver.
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When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.
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Have the Largest and Best Assortment of
STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES
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WOODWORTH'S PLANING MACHINES,
WITH AND WITHOUT MATCHING.
Doane's Patent Resawing Machines, Doane's Stave and Barrel Machinery, Doane's Hub and Spoke Lathes and Joiners, Doane's Shingle Machines.
Sole Western Agents for the sale of Dufoe & Co.'s Celebrated brand of
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A large stock constantly on hand. Also,
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LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD,
Shot, White Lead and Lytharge,
PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
☞ Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1326.
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Importers and Dealers in
Iron, Nails, Steel,
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[ap15]

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BAGS AND PAPER,
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J. T. CARTER. H. B. STONE.
☞ Cash paid for all kinds of Cotton and Wool Rags.
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have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper:
1,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes,
2,000 reams Manilla do.
300 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery.
1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink, all of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.
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SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various styles and qualities.
FLOUR—Halves, Quarters, and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern.
HAM SACKS—Every size used.
GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels.
Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited.
[ap1 '60-1y.] HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.
BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!
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STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY.
42, 44, 46 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO.
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Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands.
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Gas, Steam Fitting
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[oc6ly]

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Sold by druggists and dealers generally everywhere. oc5-d2w

☞ Those who are curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Oswaldt, (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 100 Lake street, and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural, when adjusted to the head.

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—These popular BITTERS possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, and are considered the most efficacious Tonic and STIMULANT, as well as the most agreeable STOMATIC, ever offered to the public. As a Tonic for Old People, delicate Ladies, convalescent invalids, and all weakly people, they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness or Debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong, healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For LUNG COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DISEASES and LIVER COMPLAINTS, they are an invaluable Remedy; and are a certain preventative of CHILLS and FEVERS.

Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

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Have the Largest and Best Assortment of

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☞ Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1326.
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275 SOUTH WATER STREET.

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.
FLOUR—Halves, Quarters, and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern.
HAM SACKS—Every size used.
GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels.
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[ap1 '60-1y.] HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!
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BAGS AND SACKS
Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands.
SIMEON FARWELL.
ap6&wly-2771]

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oc6b20-3m] 157 South Water street, Chicago.

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GAS FIXTURES.
The richest assortment in the city, comprising all
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Ten to 20 per cent discount from list prices. Fitting 20 cents per pound. se1-a847-1y

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Gas, Steam Fitting
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PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT.
54 La Salle Street, Chicago,
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The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding and bronzing done to order.
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81 .... RANDOLPH STREET 81
[jy31-c620-3m]

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Chicago, Illinois.
Office—157 Randolph street, corner La Salle.
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GEORGE PAYSON. WM. C. REYNOLDS.
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REFERENCES.—Reynolds, Ely & Co., I. H. Burch & Co., Chicago; Wm. B. Reynolds & Co., Boston; John M. Atwood, Esq., Philadelphia; Messrs. Springer & Whiteman, S. S. L'Hommedieu, Esq., Cincinnati; John Andrews, Esq., Pres't Board of Control, D. W. Deshler, President, Columbus, O.; Z. S. Ely & Co., George Stephenson, Esq., Edward Pierrepont, Esq., New York; Hon. Ira Harris, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany, N. Y.; John G. Deshler, Esq., Buffalo. jel2'60-1y

S. K. DOW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office No. 1, Methodist Block,
Corner Clark and Washington streets, Chicago, Illinois.
my7'60-1y

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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass and China Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Castors and British Ware, No. 105 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois. mh27-58-1y

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
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Between Washington and Madison, Chicago, Ill.
JOSEPH KNOX. JOHN V. EUSTACE. CHAS. H. REED.
[d28'59-1y]

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Between Third and Fourth sts., St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. B. is Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for every State in the Union.
References in Chicago—Scripps & Bross.
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EYE AND EAR.—
DR. CADWELL,
OPERATOR ON THE
EYE AND EAR.
For Deafness, Blindness, and all defects of sight and hearing. Dr. C. is a regularly educated physician, and has devoted twenty years of his professional life exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear.
☞ No charge made for an examination or opinion, and no fee required for unsuccessful services.
DR. CADWELL'S Treatise on the Eye and Ear, (Chicago, 5th), containing references, testimonials, etc., to be had gratis on application, postage ten cents. Address 93 Randolph street, Chicago. se29'60-1y

LOUIS MAUSS,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
79 .... SOUTH CLARK STREET 79
Opposite the Court House.
Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses,
MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES,
Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of instruments and spectacles repaired, and glasses inserted into old frames. je9

Medicines, &c.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.
Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills,
AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

The high and envied celebrity which these pre-eminent Medicines have acquired for their invaluable efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them.

IN ALL CASES
Of Asthma, Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys,
Billious Fevers, and Liver Complaints,

In the South and West, where these diseases prevail, they will be found invaluable. Planters, Farmers and others, who once use these medicines, will never afterwards be without them.

Bilious Colic, Serous Looseness, Biles, Costiveness, Colds, Coughs, Colic, Corrupt Humors, Dropsies, Dyspepsia.

No person with these distressing diseases should delay using these medicines immediately.

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Foulness of the Complexion, General Debility, Gout, Giddiness, Gravel, Headaches of every kind, Inward Fever, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Impure Blood Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas and Flatulency.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.—Never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla. Night Sweats, Nervous Complaints of all kinds, Organic Affections.

PILES.—The original proprietor of these Medicines was cured of Piles of 35 years' standing by the use of these Life Medicines alone. Pains in the Head, Side, Back, Joints and Organs.

RHEUMATISM.—Those afflicted with this terrible disease will be sure of relief by the Life Medicines. Rush of Blood to the Head, Scurvy, Salt Rheum, Swellings, Scrofula, or King's Evil in its worst forms. Ulcers of every description. Worms of all kinds are effectually expelled by these Medicines. Parents will do well to administer them whenever their existence is suspected. Relief will be certain.

THE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS
Purify the Blood, and thus remove all disease from the system. Prepared and sold by
Dr. Wm. B. Moffat,
335 Broadway, cor. of Anthony street, New York.
☞ For sale by all Druggists. [au29'60-1y

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, as Attorneys, Counselors, Solicitors, &c., under the name and style of Jansen & Bross, (except so far as it may be necessary for a settlement of the business thereof) is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

John A. Bross' Office,
Will, as heretofore, be at No. 17 Larmon Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets.
CHICAGO, January 2d, 1860. ASA D. JANSEN,
no3d392-3t JOHN A. BROSS.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and style of Doolittle & Miller is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the parties will settle the business of the late firm.
EDGAR M. DOOLITTLE,
Chicago, Oct. 1, 1860. ANDREW MILLER.

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, have this day formed a Co-Partnership under the name and style of Miller & Hood, and will continue the Ship Building and Vessel Repairing business at the Dry Dock of Messrs. Doolittle & Miller, North Branch of Chicago River, having purchased the entire stock of the late firm of Doolittle & Miller.
ANDREW MILLER,
WM. P. HOOD.
Chicago, Oct. 1, 1860. oc1lxim

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DENTIST,
102 .... WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO........ 102
Just east of Clark Street.
No charge for an examination or unsuccessful work.
oc3'60-1y

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DENTISTS,
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J. C. FULLER. [oc1'60-1y] WM. ALBAUGH.

Nurseries.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY, ILLINOIS. Fruit and Ornamental Trees—a large stock cheap for cash. Apple, 1 to 4 years, 1,000 $35 to $60. Stocks, 1 year, selected, $4,000, $50. Gooseberry, Houghton, strong, 100, $4. Raspberry, many sorts, $10 to $5. Strawberry, Wilson's Eye, Scarlet, C. Cone, Iowa, or Washington and others, pure, 100, $1; 1,000, $4. Tulips, 100, of 20 named sorts, Double and Single. Root Grafts, Plants, &c., &c., as per Fall Price orders in Fall, packed free.
oc13-d83-3m] F. K. PHŒNIX.

SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS, 29 La Salle street,
Have on hand, at all times, every style and finish of Wood Lead and Zinc Coffins; also, Shrouds, and every requisite for Funerals; and may be found on hand and ready to give prompt attention to their business at all hours. They also have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery. [ap13] WRIGHT & McCLURE.

REMOVAL.—The subscriber has removed to
NO. 140 LAKE STREET,
Where he is now opening a large and choice stock of BLANK BOOKS and Stationery.
no1'60-1y F. MUNSON, 140 Lake street.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1860.

Daily Arrival and Departure of Mail Trains.

Trains Depart.	Mails Close.	Trains Arrive.
EAST.		
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
7.30 a. m.	2.00 a. m.	8.00 a. m.
8.00 p. m.	6.15 a. m.	8.00 p. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
7.30 a. m.	2.00 a. m.	8.00 a. m.
8.00 p. m.	6.15 p. m.	8.00 a. m.
PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
6.40 a. m.	2.00 p. m.	8.00 a. m.
7.25 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	8.30 p. m.
SOUTH AND WEST.		
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
9.15 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	5.50 p. m.
9.15 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	6.15 p. m.
DIXON AIR LINE.		
9.45 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	4.00 a. m.
9.50 p. m.	No mail.	4.50 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—BRANCH.		
6.35 a. m.	12.30 a. m.	9.00 a. m.
6.35 p. m.	5.30 p. m.	9.00 p. m.
BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
9.15 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	5.30 a. m.
9.15 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	6.00 p. m.
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.		
9.00 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	6.10 a. m.
9.00 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	7.20 p. m.
NORTH AND WEST.		
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
9.45 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	6.05 a. m.
9.30 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	5.00 p. m.
NORTHWESTERN.		
9.45 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
9.30 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	6.45 p. m.
MILWAUKEE.		
9.45 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	1.55 p. m.
9.00 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	6.45 p. m.

Miss-taken—Delicate Situation of a Chicago Bridegroom.

A railroad car is above all others the place to witness "scenes."

Not long since, at a railroad station not a hundred miles from our own place, we were the innocent observer of a little occurrence that impressed us deeply.

As soon as the train had halted by the crowded platform, a young lady of really prepossessing appearance, and who evidently belonged to the "upper circles," sprang lightly and expectantly up the steps and glided into the car. Having cast her eyes down the row of dosing passengers, her countenance lighted up—a half-suppressed exclamation of joy escaped her girlish lips, and the next instant she was standing beside a seat, at the farther end of the car, occupied by a gentleman and lady of very respectable and elegant appearance. The gentleman appeared considerably young and somewhat diffident—the apparel of his companion bespoke the bride.

No sooner had the young lady reached the pair, throwing her white arms about the young man's neck she imprinted a hasty kiss on his bearded lips and exclaimed:

"Why Fred! How *do* you do? And is this the dear little wife you wrote to us about?"

Right here we plainly discerned a blush mantling the young man's face, mingled with a look of unparalleled surprise, and the countenance of his companion betokened a juvenile thunderstorm. But the feminine discoverer, not to be discouraged by any amount of coolness, continued—

"But why don't you get off the train? Don't you know you've got home?"

Young man hesitated—companion fidgeted. Affairs were evidently approaching a grand climacteric. Passengers tittered—reporters took out their note books. At last the young lady, frightened at the attention she had attracted, and pained by the indifference of those she had come to greet, burst into tears, and placing her head on the young man's shoulder, sobbed out—

"Oh, Fred, what does all this mean? Have you really forgotten me?"

Young man trembled with emotion—companion began removing her glove—all the time looking menacingly at the curl-covered head of the fair intruder. Reporters scribbled with commendable desperation—passengers ceased coughing and began to sympathize. Just here the terrified young man—almost smothered by the ringlets of the sobbing girl—mustered courage to stammer:

"Really, madam, you are mistaken in the person. My name isn't Fred—and I live in Chicago."

The sensation produced by this announcement "can be imagined"—as the novelists say. Young lady started like one possessed—incredulously scrutinized the features of her "late relative," and after a word of explanation and apology, bounded gaily to the platform, laughing heartily at her blunder and followed by an explosion from the passengers within. Young man drew a long breath of relief—companion replaced her glove and smothered the young thunder storm; reporters stuck their pencils behind their ears with a look that said "Iten, item,"—and we individually settled back in our seat just as the train started, inwardly wishing that we, too, had resembled "Fred."

MORAL.—When you expect brothers home from California, be careful not to embrace young Chicago merchants!—*Oberlin News.*

Fanny Elssler en Chemise.

A Spanish paper tells the following piquant story of Fanny Elssler which is altogether too good to be lost:

During a voyage, the illustrious *ballerina* recognized, in the disguise of a sailor, a gentleman of fine appearance and address, who, during the engagement from which she was just departing, had been one of her most persevering admirers, who had transfixed her eyes, cannonaded her with boquets, and bombarded her with sighs. Thus discovered, he threw himself at her feet, and begged her, in the name of Cupid, to pardon the trick which love alone had suggested. He was inspired, tender and impassioned; and Fanny, in taking leave of him, cursed, perhaps, in her heart that inexorable virtue to which women in general and danseuses in particular are proverbially condemned.

Re-entering her cabin, she was soon softly sleeping to the undulations of the vessel and the musical murmur of the waves. All at once she was awakened by a warm breath upon her face. A few words even of tenderness escaped, as if voluntarily, from a trembling mouth; while a hand boldly glided under the bolster, in search of a little bronze coffer in which the danseuse was in the habit of carrying her gold, diamonds and bank notes. Satisfied thus of the intentions of her visitor, the intrepid Fanny, by an impulse of sublime audacity, threw off the coverlid, thrust her leg out of bed, and applied so vigorous a kick to the stomach of the thief that he measured his length upon the floor and vomited lots of blood. The alarm being given, the fellow was secured, and subsequently recognized as one of the most illustrious robbers of Great Britain.

Gold Mines of Hayti—Hidden Treasures of the Spaniards.

The island undoubtedly has rich gold mines still remaining unworked. It is well known that enormous quantities of gold were taken from the Cibao range of mountains by the Spaniards, and there is no reason to suppose that the mines were exhausted. A recent writer on Hayti says that he saw two bottles full of gold dust which had been gathered by hand by a native from the sands of one of the small rivers. Other writers mention similar facts, and all agree that if properly worked the mines would pay handsomely; it is even possible that the refuse thrown aside by the Spaniards would now, with improved machinery, be reworked to advantage. It is a curious fact that, although the Spaniards were many years engaged in working the mines, and although historians tell us that thousands of the Indians perished from excessive labor in their endeavors to supply the covetousness of their masters, still many of the old mines are entirely lost sight of, and even their entrances cannot be discovered. It would be more proper to say are not discovered, for no real effort has yet been made to trace them.

It is said that during the troubles with which the country was convulsed, the openings of some of the mines were purposely filled up and concealed. Earthquakes and time have destroyed others, and others again lie hidden in the thick underbrush of a tropical climate, in an almost unfrequented mountain region. Gold was found by Columbus among the natives, and Ovando, the Spanish historian, mentions a block of gold that was shipped to Spain, weighing 3,600 crowns. St. Remy mentions that in 1805, during the war in Grand Anse, a negro discovered a lead of the greatest richness. In addition to gold there have been recently discoveries of silver and mercury—the first of which is now under the attention of the government. Coal exists in abundance, especially in the southwestern portion of the island. It has also recently been found near the Cape, but of inferior quality. Tin and copper also exist, the latter in abundance, and there solid mountains of iron, like those found in the United States. Several gems have been found; among others, emeralds.

The mines are undoubtedly rich, but capital and labor are wanting. Nature is too bountiful, and hence the inhabitants, sustaining themselves without labor, cannot easily be induced to work even at high wages.—*Correspondent of the N. Y. Herald.*

The Grace Darling Family.

The Grace Darling family have again performed a humane act. On the evening of Tuesday, the 8th ultimo, the sloop, Trip, Anderson, of Arbroath, (coal,) for Leith, left Shields, with a fair wind, and was overtaken by the gale on Wednesday morning off North Sunderland; got as far as Skate Roads, when they let go both anchors, which, during a perfect hurricane, were snapped, and the vessel drifted on the Longstone Rock, where the Forfarshire was lost. The master and crew had great difficulty in getting from the ship, and, after being twelve hours on the rock, were picked off by the father, a brother, and two nephews of that heroine, Grace Darling—the father now being in his seventy-fifth year, fifty of which have been in the light-house service—and, after being kindly treated by them, they were landed next day at North Sunderland, whence they were forwarded to Arbroath by the Shipwrecked Fishmen's Society.

The Cattle Disease.

Great apprehensions were felt in Massachusetts, when the cattle disease suddenly disappeared in the early part of the summer, that it would break out again, and perhaps more violently, at the period of the autumn rains and frosts. But this fear has been agreeably disappointed. We are now near November, and no signs of the justly dreaded epidemic are visible. The empirical but efficient measures of the commissioners probably checked and limited its course. Yet there is no certainty against its recurrence, and every means should be taken, not only to guard against it, but to determine its diagnosis—which later has not been done. Pleuro-pneumonia is only a name, and this designation of the disease has done nothing to fix a knowledge of its causes or cure.

KICKED BY A COLT AND INSTANTLY KILLED.—At Morenci, on Saturday, Oct. 27th, Mr. Philip Schotts was instantly killed by a kick from a colt. Mr. Schotts was about thirty-nine years old, and leaves a wife and family. He has, until recently, kept a public house in Morenci. He lately sold his interest in the inn, and was preparing to remove to Toledo.—*Adrian Watchman, Oct. 30.*

Miscellaneous.

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Wept of Wish-ton-Wish,	The Two Admirals,
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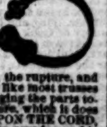
je29-1y

FAIRBANKS'
PATENT
SCALES!
SOLD BY
Fairbanks & Greenleaf,
35 Lake street, Chicago.

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES.
THOS. S. DICKERSON,
No. 45 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Weigh out of Level. No Check Rods. All friction received on Balls. se1'60-1y

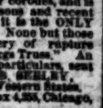
GUNS!—GUNS!!—GUNS!!!—
Guns, Rifles, Pistols; Colt's, Allen's, Sharpe's, and every variety of Revolver. Bowie Knives, Tents, Picks, Shovels, Pans, Gold Scales, Blankets, and all kinds of miner's tools; Powder, Shot, Caps, and ammunition generally. Agent for St. Louis Shot. Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. GEO. T. ABBEY, 136 Lake-st. ap2'ly

RUPTURES CURED
BY THE
HARD RUBBER RIGGS TRUSS.



This Truss is unlike all others ever used, both in construction and material. Does not constantly press on the rupture, and thereby give a call for a Truss for life, like most trusses in use, but presses in four places, bringing the parts together, giving nature a chance to cure, which it does in nearly all cases. Does not press UPON THE CORD, or obstruct circulation; never soils or corrodes, and is always clean and new. Young persons and recent cases always cured. Physicians say it is the ONLY PHILOSOPHICAL TRUSS IN USE. None but those who have suffered with the misery of rupture can appreciate the value of the "Riggs Truss." An illustrated pamphlet, containing all particulars, sent free to any one, by addressing I. B. SEELEY,
Exclusive and Sole Agent for the Western States.
Office 194 Lake street. Post Office box 4,288, Chicago, Illinois.
Wholesale trade supplied at New York prices.
ly7'60-1y

L. B. PLATT & CO.,
OYSTERS
FROM BALTIMORE AND DELAWARE BAY.
65 - - - Randolph Street - - - 65
Orders from the country promptly attended to. [fe18



CIRCULARS, tastefully got up at THE TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 So. Clark street.

Commission Merchants.

HILLIARD, MITCHELL & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
No. 143 South Water Street, Hilliard's Block, Chicago.
L. P. HILLIARD. | W. W. MITCHELL. | R. M. MITCHELL.
se3-c985-3m

EDWARD SACKET,
Commission Merchant,
No. 196½ South Water street, between Clark and New Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago, Ill.
REFER to Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Co., Chicago; Smith, Pollard & Co., Chicago; Parker Handy, Esq., Cashier, New York; A. Whitney & Sons, Philadelphia; F. Fowler & Co., New Orleans. au29'60ly

LELAND & MIXER,
Packers and Commission Merchants,
Opposite Michigan Central Freight Depot, foot of South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.
Would invite attention to their new Packing House and Store, and from the opening of the Packing Season will have constantly on hand a full supply of
BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c.
And their PREMIUM SUGAR CURED HAMS. Orders for Packing are solicited.
W. LELAND. [se14] C. H. S. MIXER.

FORD & NORTON,
Storage and Commission Merchants,
Fire Proof Warehouse, on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.
☞ Liberal advances made on Consignments.
SAMUEL A. FORD. [au17'60-1y] NATHANIEL NORTON.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale and purchase of
Flour, Grain, Grass Seeds, Provisions, Hides, &c., &c., &c.
Office 156 South Water st., Pomeroy's Buildings.
JAS. D. BAILIE. T. H. SEYMOUR.
Post Office Drawer 3996, Chicago.
☞ Liberal advances made on Consignments.
REFERENCES.—Sturges, Buckingham & Co.; Wm. Martin, General Freight Agent C. B. & Q. R. R.
T. H. SEYMOUR, late Ass't Gen. Fr't Ag't C. B. & Q. R. R.
J. D. BAILIE, late of firm of Jno. Gilbert & Co.
au16-c851-3m

PITKIN & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
119 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.
JAMES L. GATES. [jy27'60-1y] ALFRED H. PITKIN.

E. B. STEVENS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively commission. Advances made on Consignments.
No. 29 South Water st., Chicago. P. O. Box 2929.
E. B. STEVENS. [au21-c931-3m] C. D. FITTS.

NORTON, ROBB & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
GROCERIES AND FISH,
And General Commission Merchants,
No. 16 River Street, Chicago, Ill.
HORACE NORTON. CHAS. ROBB. H. E. NORTON.
ap27-c202-1y

CHAMBERLAIN & SEYMOUR,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of
GRAIN, FLOUR, PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE,
No. 1 Pardee's Building, corner of Wells and South Water streets, Chicago, Illinois. Liberal advances made on consignments.
F. V. CHAMBERLAIN. [de15'59] H. W. SEYMOUR.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, 1860
Commission Merchants,
NO. 5 POMEROY'S BLOCK,
Corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.
E. F. GRIFFIN. [mh28'60-1y] A. GRIFFIN.

TURPIN, LAKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 182 1-2 South Water St., Chicago.
V. A. TURPIN. WELLS LAKE. D. J. LAKE.
[jy6'60]

MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
DEALERS IN
Every Description of Country Produce on Commission Exclusively.
20 and 22 .... LASALLE STREET .... 20 and 22
CHICAGO.

W. SCOTT STEWART,
Produce Commission Merchant,
No. 1 BOARD OF TRADE BUILDINGS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
oc1d160-1y

WELLER, MUDD & MELLEN,
EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
184 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.
Cash advances made on bills of Lading, Property in Store, and on Shipments to our friends East and South.
JESSE WELLER. J. C. MELLEN. J. J. MUDD.
ap9'60-1y

UNDERWOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
152 South Water St., Chicago.
mh22'58

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
186 .... SOUTH WATER STREET 186
Atkin's Building, Chicago.
Business confined strictly to Commission. [jy30-1y-de

WATSON V. COE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the purchase and sale of
PORK, FLOUR, GRAIN AND STOCK,
No. 216½ South Water Street, Chicago.
WATSON V. COE. W. H. RICE. S. L. UNDERWOOD.
de2'59-1y

VAN INWAGEN & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
No. 3 Dole's Building, cor. South Water and Clark sts.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.
REFERENCES.—Flint & Wheeler, Smith, Pollard & Co., Chicago; Jason Parker, Esq., Cutter & Nims, Buffalo.
mh2'60-1y

CULVER & COMPANY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
216 South Water Street,
B. F. CULVER. [ja4b914] C. E. CULVER.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on Commission. No. 146 S. Water, cor. Clark st., Chicago. [no28a389

ALLEN HOWES,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
135 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.
[jel2'60-1y]

S. HOLMES & SON,
Beef and Pork Packers,
AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.
Office No. 12 River Street
PACKING HOUSE NORTH BRANCH, CHICAGO.
Dealers in
BEEF, PORK, HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD, ETC.
☞ Highest market price for Cattle and Hogs.
REFER TO Bankers and Business Men generally at Quincy, Ill., St. Louis and Chicago Bank; J. Young Scammon, Esq., President Marine Bank; J. H. Dunham, Esq., President Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company, and Messrs. G. S. Hubbard & Co., Chicago.
SAM'L HOLMES. [se3-d5-6m] M. V. B. HOLMES.

MURRY NELSON,
PRODUCE
Commission and Shipping Merchant,
NO. 214 SOUTH WATER STREET,
(Agent for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y.)
Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission. ap18

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 219 South Water Street, Chicago, give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments. Agents for Kiln Dried Corn Meal. Refer to E. I. Tinkham & Co., Chicago; Ellis, McAlpin & Co., Cincinnati. jal7-1y

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Advances made on consignments. 117 Kinzie street, Chicago. fe20'60-1y
C. H. SPAFFORD. D. STEWART. E. F. W. ELLIS.

E. G. WOLCOTT & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Room 2, under New Board of Trade Rooms, South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.
☞ Orders filled with care and dispatch.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments for sale in Chicago, Buffalo or Oswego. E. G. WOLCOTT,
my20-c304-6m D. W. TICKNOR.

J. B. THOMPSON & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
NO. 232 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce on Commission. au19-c862-3m

ALLEN VANE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c. 219 South Water street, Chicago. Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese.
ALLEN VANE. [au15a126-1y] E. STONE.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 210½ South Water street, second door West of Wells street Bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on Bills of Lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co, Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co.
J. M. WILLIAMS. [jal'60-1y] W. D. HOUGHTELING.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also dealers in Salt, Lime, Water-Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., &c., at 238, 238 and 240 South Water street.
A. E. NEELY. E. P. LAWRENCE. W. T. WINDIATE.
mh31'60-1y E. F. LAWRENCE.

WEBSTER & BAXTER,
PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office 229 South Water Street.
We give our personal attention to the purchase and sale of all kinds of Produce in this market.
GEO. WEBSTER. [ja20'60-1y] D. F. BAXTER.

Blatherwick, Worthington & Co.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
173 North Jefferson Street, P. O. Box 2231, Chicago.
Orders from the country for the purchase of Merchandise of every description promptly attended to.
se3lx3m

Thomae, Burxthall & Thomae,
Shipping and Commission Merchants,
NO. 144 WATER STREET, N. Y.
Liberal advances made on consignments. Special attention given to the sales of Hides, Wool and Skins. Refer to W. De Forest & Co., N. Y.; Grinnell, Minturn & Co., do.; A. Hauk, Richmond House, Chicago.

Tucker, Randolph & Carter,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 3 Loomis Building,
Cor. Clark and South Water streets, Chicago, give their personal and exclusive attention to the Commission business. fe1'60-1y
JOS. H. TUCKER. | CHAS. RANDOLPH. | SAM'L P. CARTER.

Commission Merchants.

CASH ADVANCES.
WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO.,
Liverpool and London.
Liberal Cash Advancements will be made on consignments to the above house, of BACON, LARD, PROVISIONS, and PRODUCE generally, by
oc2'60-1y] THOMAS NASH.

PHILLIPS, BROTHER & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
183 South Water Street, Chicago.
THOS. S. PHILLIPS. | WM. N. PHILLIPS. | S. D. VAN WAGENEN.
REFERENCES.—Marine Bank, Chicago, Ill.; J. F. Dunn & Co., Bankers, Galesburg, Ill.; A. D. Reed & Co., Bankers, Galesburg, Ill.; C. Buckles & Co., Bankers, Knoxville, Ill.; J. P. Hotchkiss & Co., Bankers, Peoria, Ill.; M. S. Henry & Co., Bankers, Sterling, Ill.; Rumsey, Brother & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Henning & Woodruff, St. Louis, Mo.; Greely & Gale, St. Louis, Mo.; Carrington & Preston, Oswego, N. Y.; R. S. King, Buffalo, N. Y.; D. & A. Dows & Co., New York. jal6'60-1y

Insurance.

AETNA INSURANCE COMP'Y,
—OF—
HARTFORD, CONN.
Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.
Cash Capital and Surplus, - - - $2,194,100.02.
FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS
Taken at Liberal Terms and Rates.
Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents, for terms of one to five years.

ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1860.

	Par Val.	Mkt. Val.
PAID UP CAPITAL		$1,000,000 00
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS		94,100 00
Bank Stocks, &c.	$682,400 00	$690,987 00
U. S. Stock and Treasury Notes	225,000 00	232,856 00
State Stocks, &c.	244,810 00	234,832 00
City Stocks, &c.	115,000 00	116,000 00
Railroad Stocks, &c.	86,600 00	92,164 00
Mortgage Bonds	82,000 00	82,000 00
Real Estate, unincumbered		25,996 00
Miscellaneous Items		37,739 56
Cash on hand and deposited on call, and in agents' hands		594,746 36
Claims unadjusted and not due	$179,957 55	
Total		2,194,100 02

Applications received, and Policies issued or renewed by any of its daily authorized Agents. Losses equitably adjusted and paid in funds current at any of the Banks in Illinois.

Agents appointed, supplies furnished, and all business pertaining to a general supervision in the State of Illinois promptly attended to by
WM. B. PATCH,
State Agent, Springfield, Illinois.

HUBBARD & HUNT,
Agents for Chicago,
jy10-1y No. 1 Loomis Block, cor. So. Water & Clark sts.

NEW YORK INSURANCE AGENCY.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
Cash Capital and Surplus $383,341.71
MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Cash Capital and Surplus $350,000.00
ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Cash Capital and Surplus $232,148.60
INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Cash Capital and Surplus $174,473.44
LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Cash Capital and Surplus $149,049.82
MARINE INSURANCE:
PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Co.
Total Assets $1,605,966.38
LIFE INSURANCE:
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE Co.,
Newark, N. J.
Total Assets $3,400,382.30
PHILLIPS & VAN WAGENEN, Agents.
fe3'60-1y] 188 SOUTH WATER STREET.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
January 1st, 1860.

CASH CAPITAL		$400,000.00
SURPLUS		182,325.91
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand, and in Bank		$37,369.92
Cash in the hands of and due from Agents		34,131.98
Real Estate, unincumbered		6,500.00
Loaned on Mortgages of Real Estate		36,350.00
Amount loaned on pledged Bank Stock		40,000.00
Amount loaned otherwise secured		1,000.00
	PAR VAL.	MK'T. VAL.
Fifty Shares U. S. Trust Co.'s Stock, New York	$5,000	$6,100
New York Bank Stock	136,100	146,762
Hartford Bank Stock	185,500	218,175
Waterbury Bank Stock	11,200	12,320
Stafford Bank Stock, Stafford	800	800
Holyoke Water Pr. Co.'s Stocks	10,000	10,000
New Britain Water Bonds	10,000	10,700
Hartford City Bonds	10,000	10,600
Col. Peq. and Ind. R. R. Bonds	10,000	7,150
Accumulated interest on Investments		5,711
Total Assets		$582,325.91

Total Liabilities - - - $40,704.53
H. KELLOGG, Secretary.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents,
No. 1 Loomis' Building,
Corner Clark and Water streets, Chicago.
Applications for Insurance, or the renewal of Policies and all business connected with the office, may be made to us, duly appointed Agents for the City of Chicago, with full power to receive proposals and issue Policies, on as favorable terms as other responsible Companies; and its aim will be to secure the confidence of the public by an honorable course of dealing.
M. MAGILL, General Agent, 31 and 33 West Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio, to whom all applications for Agencies in the Western or Southwestern States may be addressed.

QUAKER CITY INS. COMP'Y,
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital and Surplus, - - - $359,746.70.
Officers:
GEO. H. HART, President. H. R. COGGSHALL, Sec'y and Treasurer.
E. P. ROSS, Vice-Pres't. S. H. BUTLER, Ass't Sec'y.
CURTIS L. NORTH,
General Agent, Masonic Temple, Chicago.
DIRECTORS.—George H. Hart, E. P. Ross, A. C. Cattell, Foster S. Perkins, E. W. Bailey, Andrew Chambers, H. R. Coggshall, Samuel Jones, M. D., Hon. H. M. Fuller. mh16'60-1y

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Hartford, Conn.
Paid up Capital .... $366,600.
Insurance Against Loss by Fire.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago.
Cor. Clark and South Water sts.

NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NORWICH, CONN.
Paid up Capital $131,626.22
Insurance Against Loss by Fire.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, cor. of South Water and Clark sts., first floor, Loomis' Block. oc25-b606

HARTFORD FIRE INSUR'NCE COMPANY,
Chartered in 1810.
ASSETS MAY 1, 1860.

	Market Value.
Cash on hand and on call	$132,399.94
Loans amply secured	94,173.22
Real Estate, cash value	15,000.00
2,200 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford	263,392.50
2,350 " " " in New York	209,325.00
1,010 " " " in Boston	108,363.00
420 " St. Louis and Milwaukee	42,400.00
120 " River Company Stock, Hartford	3,000.00
120 " Railroad Stocks	10,250.00
41 City and Railroad Bonds	24,000.00
State Stocks	56,725.00
Total Assets	$933,754.50
Total Liabilities	$56,989.35

Polices in the above Company issued by
HUNT & HIGGINSON, Agents,
No. 1 Loomis Block,
au30-c961-4m Corner Clark and South Water sts.

FIRE, MARINE,
—AND—
LIFE INSURANCE.
MILLER & WILLMARTH,
Agents for the

MANHATTAN LIFE,	of New York,	
HOME,	"	"
PHENIX,	"	"
WASHINGTON,	"	"
LORILLARD,	"	"
CITIZENS,	"	"

PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, Providence, R. I.
CONWAY, of Conway, Mass.
HAMPDEN, of Springfield, Mass.

Aggregate Capital and Surplus,
$5,000,000.
Office, No. 150 South Water Street.
[je2-1y]

NEW ENGLAND FIRE AND Marine Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
Assets, Jan. 1, 1860 .... $236,517.02
Insurance Against Loss by Fire.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago.
jy14-1y-4785 Cor. Clark and South Water sts.

Coal, Wood, &c.

KELLY & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
LEHIGH, PITTSTON, SCRANTON,
Lackawana, Briar Hill,
ERIE, CHIPPEWA,
Massilon,
Mineral Ridge,
Pittsburg and Blossburg
COALS!
Office and Yard foot of N. Market-st
AND NO. 2 NORTH CLARK STREET,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
oc4-d282-1m

COAL!—COAL!—I have a large stock of the following varieties of Coal, which I am prepared to deliver, well screened and dry (from under sheds,) at the LOWEST MARKET RATES:

Lump Lehigh,	Briar Hill,
Large and Small Egg Lehigh,	Erie,
Large and Small Egg Scranton,	Blossburg,
Large and Small Egg Shamokin,	Chippewa,

Also, 500 tons PIG IRON, Scotch and American, 30,000 FIRE BRICK for sale low to close or prompt time buyers. A. H. NEEKER.
Office 88 North Wells street, Yard foot North Market street. oc17-d73-3m

TO GAS CONSUMERS.
S. D. BALDWIN'S
EXCELSIOR GOVERNOR AND GAS PURIFIER
Has met with the approval of Gas Engineers, and pronounced by them superior to any thing of the kind invented. They are warranted to save consumers of gas from 20 to 30 per cent., and keep in order ten years.
The public are respectfully requested to give them a trial.
Relying upon the merits of the Machine
I propose to attach them to meters, and remove them if they do not give entire satisfaction AT MY OWN EXPENSE.
Agents wanted in all cities where gas is used. Office for the Northwest, No. 126 South Clark street.
Post Office Box 3761. S. D. BALDWIN,
oc3-d33-6m Proprietor.

Wholesale Houses.

SMALL WARES, BUTTONS AND NOTIONS.
Worsted Goods, Sleeves, Gaiters, &c. Dress Trimmings, Corsets and Skirts, Gloves and Hosiery. The trade is respectfully invited to examine the above goods, which will be sold for
CLOSE CASH PRICES.
A. GRAVES,
au20 78 Lake street, Chicago.

BERLIN WOOLS.
Imported and for sale by
A. GRAVES,
au20 78 Lake street, Chicago.

Rawson & Bartlett,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
NO. 30 .... LAKE STREET .... NO. 30
CHICAGO, ILL.

We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

1860 FALL TRADE 1860
H. W. HUNT & CO.,
33 and 35 Lake street, Chicago.
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
Ready Made Clothing,
And Dealers in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tailors' Trimmings, &c., &c.
Our Stock is large and well assorted, and will be sold
At the Lowest Prices.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,
62 --- Lake Street --- 62

We offer to the trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:—

6,500	boxes	TIN PLATE,
3,400	bdls.	SHEET IRON,
550	"	RUSSIA IRON,
130	"	IMITATION RUSSIA,
23,500	"	BRIGHT and ANNEALD WIRE,
325	casks	SHEET ZINC,
10	tons	PIG TIN,
16,500	lbs.	COPPER BOTTOMS,
10	sets	TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
50	casks	BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000	doz.	AXES,
1,200	"	SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20	tons	SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
oct2-'60-1y Corner of State and Lake sts.

1860 BOOTS & SHOES. 1860
PEARSON & DANA,
49 -- Lake Street, up-stairs, -- 49
Manufacturers and Jobbers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Have now in store a full and complete stock which they offer to the Trade on the most favorable terms.
Dealers in the above line of goods will consult their own interest by examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as our motto is, Low rent and small profits.
se21-d165-3m

LEATHER.—LEATHER.
FALL STOCK.
BLACKBURN BROTHERS,
46 - - Lake Street - - 46
LEATHER
Of superior quality for
Boot and Shoe Makers, Harness Makers and Leather Dealers,
AT BLACKBURN BROTHERS,
au13-c874-3m 46 Lake street.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
42, 44 and 46
WABASH AVENUE,
DRY GOODS
JOBBERS.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,
Nos. 31 and 33 South Water street.
Importers and Jobbers of Goods for Men's Wear.
They are now daily receiving their usual large and varied stock for the Fall Trade, to which they invite your attention. Their stock consists in part of Broadcloths, of all colors and grades, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Black and Colored Doeskins, Blue and Black Pilots, Black and Colored Beavers, Brown, Black, Blue and all colors of Castor Beavers, Silk and Valentia Vestings of all grades and styles, SATINETS of all grades and styles. Also, a full and complete stock of Tailors' Trimmings.
AGENT FOR
SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS.

TIN PLATE AND
HARDWARE.
We offer the following at the lowest market rates:
3,000 Boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes.
3,500 Bundles Sheet Iron, Nos. 16 to 28.
150 " Russia Sheet Iron.
100 " Imitation Sheet Iron.
100 Casks Sheet Zinc, assorted widths.
3,000 Lbs. Brazier's Copper.
3,000 Lbs. Pressed Copper Bottoms.
1,000 Bundles Wire, assorted Nos. 0 to 20.
2,000 Kegs Nails, Wheeling and other prime brands.
A full assortment of Hardware, Tinners' Tools, Japaned and Pressed Tinware, Rivets, Ears, &c.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
se4 No. 176 Lake street.

BOSTON CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
No. 152 LAKE STREET.
Next Door East Marine Bank Building.
Has opened with the largest and best stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES
Ever brought to this market, which will be offered at Wholesale and retail, comprising all the best styles of Ladies', Misses', Children's Gaiters, Buskins, Slippers, &c., and Men's, Boys' and Youth's Boots, Shoes and Slippers, which will be sold at full 25 per cent less than ever before offered in Chicago.
The subscriber in establishing the Boston City Boot and Shoe Store, aims at making it the best Emporium of the kind in the West, and feels assured that from his facilities in procuring goods direct from the manufacturers he will be able to sell them so as to suit all classes.
se11-d36-3m] A. M. MILLER, Agent.

FOR THE FALL TRADE.
1860.
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS,
23 - - - - Lake Street. - - - - 23.
Have now received an unusually large and complete stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
And are prepared to supply Western Merchants
AT LOW PRICES.
[au9-c857-3m]

HATS, CAPS,
Furs, and Buffalo Robes,
AT WHOLESALE.
E. R. KELLOGG & CO.,
56 .... LAKE ST., CHICAGO 56
Offer for sale a large and varied assortment of the above goods at low prices for cash and to a prompt paying trade.
E. R. KELLOGG. GEO. D. SLADE.
HATS, CAPS AND FURS.
56 - - - - Lake Street - - - - 56.
[au15-c885-3m]

CROCKERY, FINE CHINA,
GLASSWARE,
Silver-Plated and Brittania-Ware,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
THOMAS B. BYRN, 170 Lake Street,
[mh30 '60]

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,
Dry Goods Jobbers,
And Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AND
HATS AND CAPS,
42 & 44 Lake Street.

The attention of our friends and the Trade generally is earnestly invited to our large and attractive stock, adapted to the FALL TRADE, which we offer at the lowest New York Jobbing prices to cash and prompt paying men.

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.
[se3-d3-3m]

Wholesale Houses.

No. 37 Lake Street. } IRON BLOCK { No. 42 Wabash Av
REMOVAL.
PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG
Compelled by their increasing business to seek larger quarters, have removed from their old stand, nearly opposite to the above spacious stores in
BURCH'S IRON BLOCK.
Where they will be able to offer at wholesale, a still larger and more varied stock of
Dry Goods, Hosiery, and Notions.
Customers will always find us with full lines of known brands of HEAVY DOMESTICS, bought at first hands, and offered at a small advance, together with a large stock of
WOOLENS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, &C.
We shall continue our motto
"LOW PRICES WIN."
And invite the attention of all close, prompt paying buyers. [1860

JEWETT & BUTLER,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Nails, Glass, Sheet Iron, Copper,
TINNERS' STOCK, TINNERS' TOOLS
Tin-Plate, Fence-Wire, &c.
18 - - - LAKE STREET - - - 18.
SIGN OF THE SCISSORS
Between Wabash and Michigan Avenues, Chicago, Ill.
FREDERICK JEWETT. OLIVER R. BUTLER
[oct1d133-3m]

HATS, CAPS,
Furs, Buffalo Robes, &c
AT WHOLESALE.
1860. FALL TRADE. 1860
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
35 .... LAKE ST., CHICAGO 35
Have in store a very LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK of the above goods, and are fully prepared to compete successfully with the best Eastern firms in VARIETY, QUALITY AND PRICES, and solicit a call from all prompt paying merchants. [au29'60-1y

177 RANDOLPH STREET. 177
(Third Store East of Briggs House.)
NEW GOODS AT REDUCED RATES.
I have now on hand and to arrive a large and varied stock of
Crockery, China and Glassware,
Parian, Marble and Terra Cotta Vases, Silver-Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, with a general assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Also, Oil Paintings, Yankee Notions, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, which I will sell at greatly reduced prices, and to which I invite the attention of Merchants, Housekeepers and others. JOHN RANKIN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer,
my16-1y 177 Randolph street.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 32 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods which they will sell very cheap to cash and prompt-paying trade. We are the Agents for
MITCHELL'S PATENT METALLIC TIPPED SHOES
IN ALL THE STATES WITHOUT EXCEPTION.
☞ We are now to be found at the magnificent store No. 32 Lake street, corner Wabash Avenue.
my8-d183-1y C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE
AT WHOLESALE.
95 . . . South Water St., Chicago . . . 95
Corn Baskets.

BROOMS,	TWINES,
BRUSHES,	CORDAGE,
MEASURES,	MATS,
TUBS,	AXE HANDLES,
CHURNS,	WATER PAILS,
BOWLS,	MATCHES,
BATH BRICK,	GUN CAPS,

CEDAR WARE.
Broom Wire, Twine Handles & Tools.
All of which are offered at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES
—BY—
WHITE, STEWART & WHITE,
95 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.
[au15-c896-3m]

TIN PLATE,
TINNERS' STOCK,
For Sale at Low Prices.
5,000 boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes.
4,000 bdls. Sheet Iron, Nos. 16 to 28.
500 " Russia Sheet Iron, 1st quality.
200 " Imitation Russia.
500 " Polished German.
250 " casks Sheet Zinc, assorted sizes.
10,000 lbs. Braziers' Copper.
15,000 lbs. Copper Flats.
1,000 bdls. Wire assorted Nos. 0 to 20.
1,000 " Annealed Fence Wire.
A full assortment of Tinners' Tools and Machines, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Ears, &c., &c.
THOS. S. DICKERSON,
Metal Warehouse,
45 ...... WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO 45
AGENT FOR
Howe's Improved Standard Scales.
[se13-d87-3m]

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860
G. C. COOK & CO.,
(Successors to Sateries, Cook & Co.)
16 & 18 - STATE STREET - 16 & 18
Wholesale Grocers
AND DEALERS IN
DRIED FRUITS, FISH,
WOODEN WARE, &c.,
Invite the attention of Country Merchants to their stock, which they offer at Lowest Cash Prices.
G. C. COOK & CO.,
16 & 18 .... STATE STREET .... 16 & 18
[se6-d22-3m]

72 LAKE STREET. 72
A GOOD PURCHASE IS
HALF A SALE.
We invite buyers to examine our full and attractive
FALL STOCK
OF
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
Importers and Jobbers of Dry Goods, Notions, Crockery, Glass, &c.
[au20

BABCOCK & PEAK,
171 RANDOLPH STREET,
Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut;
ALSO,
CHAMBER, DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Wood-Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus,
School Furniture on hand and to Order.
☞ Particular attention paid to Country Orders.
[ja16-d30 1y]

BARNUM'S GREAT VARIETY STORE,
No. 138 Lake Street.
WORSTEDS.—1,000 pounds of every shade and color of Split, Single and Double Zephyr, Worsted, Tinsel and the new Solferino color, at Wholesale and Retail.
QUAKER YARN.—300 pounds of this superior Yarn, Blue Mixed, White, Scarlet, Clouded, Black, Drab, &c.
BASKETS.—A large stock of German and French Traveling, Reticule, Work, Lunch and Toy Baskets, Cradles and Cabs, Gigs, Chairs, Workstands, &c.
BIRD CAGES.—300 dozen of a superior manufacture. Also, Parrot and Squirrel Cages.
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS of our direct importation from French, English, German, and American manufacture. Cases of Toys of 50 dozen assorted for $25 and $50 a Case. 10 Tin Toys in endless variety, &c.
YANKEE NOTIONS.—A general assortment of everything in this line.
☞ Merchants and Wholesale Dealers throughout the West will find our stock complete, and prices as low or lower than the lowest. Toys and Fancy Goods are imported by ourselves direct from the manufacturers, and we can offer them at prices that defy competition. Please call and see us when you visit Chicago.
No. 138 LAKE STREET.
[au28 '60-1y]

REMOVAL.—Furst & Bradley,
Plow, Wagon and Carriage Manufacturers.
Sales Rooms, No. 50 West Lake street. Factory, Nos. 18 and 20 North Jefferson, between Lake and Fulton streets. All kinds of Wagon Timber, Plow Beams and Plow Handles for sale.

LEMONS! LEMONS! LEMONS!
French and Sicilian Lemons just received and for sale by STEVENS & WEBBER,
oc26d183-3w 193 Randolph street.

EASTMAN